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SMITH IS WEAK, HOOPER STRONG THROUGH SOUTH

Fundamental Question of Shall Wet Be Nominee? Will Not Down

SECRETARY CALLED CHOICE OF PEOPLE

Governor Is Not Favored as Nominee and Split Rumors Are Heard

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

WASHINGTON—Less than two months ago the Democrats, assembled in honor of Jackson's Day, spent an evening in harmonious discourse wherein the rivalries of presidential aspirants were gently stilled, and the echoes from Madison Square Garden were but faintly discernible. So idyllic a state could not long endure. Considering the parlous prospects for success an amazingly large number of statesmen aspire to the Democratic nomination at Houston. Harmony and the due pressing of antagonistic claims are incompatible. But aside from the mere personal rivalries the great fundamental question, "Shall a wet be nominated?" will not down, and when to it is added the religious issue of which everybody thinks, though few speak, the dogs of internecine war are unleashed with a vengeance. Though they had the elusiveness of a wessel and the sinuosity of an eel the Democrats will find it difficult to escape from this dilemma.

Smith in Lead
The ordinary observer of political currents has settled down to acquiescence in the nomination of "Al" Smith by the Democrats at Houston. His opinion is based upon the vociferous claims of the advocates of New York's Governor and the complete lack of agreement upon any candidate in opposition to him.

The one argument of the proponents of Smith is, "He is the only Democrat who can be elected." The prohibition issue they evade, even as in his later utterances they strive to evade it. The religious issue they dismiss with the plea that only bigots will consider it. But the certainty of his election, if nominated, is asserted as though it were a demonstration by the laws of arithmetic.

Wets Are Doubtful

One who wanders about and converses with statesmen—or politicians—hears that a New Jersey senator, who is publicly wet, privately admits that Smith would lose that State by a heavy majority; that a northwestern Democratic senator declares that it will be futile to be a candidate for re-election with Smith on the ticket; that Kentucky and Tennessee are hopelessly lost to the Democracy if a Smithwet candidacy is thrust upon them; that not an Illinois Democratic congressman will be elected outside Chicago in such event, and that even such rock-ribbed Bourbon states as Arkansas and Texas might be doubtful in a contest between Smith and Hoover.

Of course, this is political gossip. One will find little of it in the columns of the New York papers—because most of them are friendly to Smith. Indeed, there is widespread complaint in national political circles that only Smithwet publicity is sure to find place in the city papers of the North. While that situation continues, the maintenance of the proposition that Smith is the only Democrat that can be elected is made comparatively easy.

Smith Prospects Aid Hoover

The progress of the Smith boom is a most startling effect upon the candidacy of Herbert Hoover. Republicans who think the New Yorker a dangerous candidate

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1928

General

United States Seeks Way to Put Prosperity on Permanent Basis

Even Distribution of Employment Held to Be as Important as That of Wealth, and That It Be Regular, Even More So

Since President Coolidge said recently that the test confronting the Nation is prosperity, a nation-wide search has started to discover the secret. To contribute to the solution, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has asked some leaders to discuss this question. If, amid general prosperity, production is not running to capacity, if people are willing to buy more goods, and if many are eager to work more, how is prosperity to be maintained and increased?

Deeter S. Kimball, dean of the College of Engineering at Cornell, gives his views on how prosperity may be abolished and prosperity increased in the first of three articles.

By DEXTER S. KIMBALL

The most significant occurrence of modern times has been the rise of the United States industrially, financially, and as a consequence politically, and not the least important feature of this rise is its rapidity.

The first census taken in 1850 gives the per capita wealth of this country as \$383. Today our total wealth is estimated at \$400,000,000,000 which indicates per capita wealth of nearly \$3500 while the total national income is estimated at \$90,000,000,000.

These are impressive figures in themselves and when one considers the brief time in which this wealth has been created they are almost startling. Most significant also, the fact that this increase in national

wealth has been accompanied by a rise in the general well-being of the entire population, the average level of physical existence being higher at the present time in the United States than has ever been attained in the history of man.

There have been periods of depression and many local setbacks during this period, but the general tendency has been upward and, judged by any standards, the economic progress is the greatest yet recorded. The national wealth, the national income and the deposits in savings banks are still increasing at a rapid rate in the face of what appears to be an age of extravagance. And for the first time in the history of civilized nations there is held out a hope that poverty, like slavery, can be relegated to the past.

What Is Poverty?

Poverty is here defined as that lack of the necessities of life that comes from unemployment or the deficit between wages and costs of decent living. There will always be a large number of helpless and defenseless people who must care for, and who are not here considered. And this number will probably grow, proportionally, as life becomes more complex.

It is pertinent to inquire, first, how closely we have come to grips with this problem. Prof. Irving Fisher recently stated: "For the 76,000,000

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ITALO-AUSTRIAN RELATIONS SAID TO BE DELICATE

Much Comment Caused by the Recall of the Italian Minister to Austria

BY WILLIS J. ABBOT

ROME—There is no change in the relations between Austria and Italy which have entered on a delicate phase on account of the Upper Adige question. Only after Giacinto Auriti, the Italian Minister to Vienna, has arrived in Rome and has reported to Benito Mussolini, the Prime Minister, on the attitude of the Austrian Government on this question, as well as on the importance of the speeches recently delivered in the Tyrolean Diet and the Austrian Parliament will it be possible to say what steps the Italian Government will take in this matter.

The sudden recall of Signor Auriti to Rome has created the greatest impression in diplomatic quarters in Rome, where the step was first considered as signifying a diplomatic rupture between the two states.

Whether or not Signor Auriti's recall will be a matter of only a few days, or whether Signor Auriti intends to break off diplomatic relations with Austria is still unknown. It is certain, however, that the Fascist Government will display the greatest firmness on the question which it considers is a purely domestic one, while the Fascist newspapers seem to favor a temporary rupture, especially as Dr. Ignaz Seipel's speech at Innsbruck, an official endorsement of the Pan-German propaganda on the Upper Adige.

Meanwhile the Fascist journals continue to devote great attention to the treatment of minorities in Italy.

The true problem is not presented in this form but in a general way. There is no such question as that of the Upper Adige, writes the Giornale d'Italia, and Italy will not tolerate the introduction of such a problem.

The Province of Bolzano (Bozen) is similar to other Italian provinces and there is no reason why its inhabitants should receive treatment different from that accorded other Italian citizens living within the borders of Italy. In this connection it is interesting to reproduce what the Province of Bolzano, a journal published in Bolzano, writes about the treatment of the German-speaking subjects in that Province.

Far from being tyrannical, Italy's action in the southern Tyrol differs from that followed in other parts of Italy, only in order to benefit

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Million Musical Miles Recalled by Mr. Sousa

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

THE first gold medal for music ever given by the Society of Arts and Sciences, has just been awarded to John Philip Sousa, composer of the American march.

The presentation was made by Walter Russell, president of the society, at a dinner given to Mr. Sousa in the Roosevelt Hotel.

The work of the veteran American musician was praised by George W. Ochs Oakes, Vincent Lopez, Leonard Lieblich, Edwin Franko Goldman, Vladimir Rosing, Frank Harling and Nathan Burkan. In accepting the medal, Mr. Sousa said that in his years as a conductor he had traveled more than 1,200,000 miles with his band.

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MOVING IMAGE SENT TO SCREEN BY TELEVISION

"Movie" Audience Watches Cartoonist Making Sketches

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Television has been brought a step nearer popular use in a demonstration just made in the Bell Telephone Laboratories here when pictures of a Boston cartoonist were flashed on a screen before an audience of several hundred persons.

The cartoonist, Charles Bittinger, was shown making sketches and the artist and his work were clearly outlined on the luminous screen, which, it was said, is capable of enlargement for showing before large audiences.

The exhibition was made before members of the American Physical Society and the American Optical Society. Telephone company engineers said the demonstration showed that some of the obstacles which have separated television from important commercial applications have been removed.

The television screen upon which the figure of the cartoonist appeared consists of a large grid-like electric discharge tube through which the luminescence travels so rapidly that, to the eye, it appears to be brilliantly and steadily illuminated.

What was regarded as the most advanced development was a new system of maintaining synchronization between the receiving and the sending apparatus. Heretofore this has been accomplished by a signal transmitted from one device to the other. In the new device electric oscillators, controlled by vibrating quartz crystals, have been developed which permit two stations to be held in synchronization without being connected to a common control and which also permit making the preliminary adjustment known as "framing" in a comparatively simple way.

These crystal-control oscillators are the development of W. A. Harrison and J. W. Horton, of the Bell Laboratories, and were said to be capable of holding to constant frequency within one part in 10,000,000.

It was explained that while the demonstration represented a step well in advance of anything heretofore accomplished, television is so filled with complexities that its field of application is still restricted.

PLAN TO DRY VERMONT BORDER

ST. ALBANS, Vt. (P)—Two additional bases for the Lake Champlain customs navy in charge of Harry C. Whitehill, collector, will be used to check rum running along the Vermont-Quebec border during the spring and summer.

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UNITED STATES NAVAL PROGRAM PLEASES BRITAIN

Revision, It Is Believed, Will Help Improve Anglo-American Relations

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

LONDON—The British press sees in the United States' drastic revision of its naval building program, following Great Britain's decision to cancel the construction of three cruisers, in the words of the Sunday Observer, the "best week for Anglo-American relations since the Geneva muddle."

The decision of the United States to build 15 10,000-ton cruisers and an aircraft carrier at a total cost of \$250,000,000 within six years is characterized as "relatively normal in the world as it is today, where nations, divided between hope and fear, have the Sermon on the Mount upon their lips, but build with their hands iron altars to Mars."

"Only Creating Parity"

It continues: "The American peoples are only creating parity. By the spirit of the Washington Conference they are entitled to parity. This country wishes them to attain and the sooner the better. Not only is the American program of actual construction reduced. Even in regard to this a clause provides that in the event of a future international agreement for a further limitation of naval armaments the President shall be empowered to suspend in whole or part any naval construction authorized by this act."

"America does not slam the door, but throws it wide open. To what do we owe this return of good hope? Part of the credit goes to the statesmanship of the British Government in dropping three cruisers and killing the lie about our blind tenacity in competitive armaments."

"Another large part of the credit is due to President Coolidge himself, who has not one touch of garish jingoism in his composition. But above all, praise belongs to the vast majority of the American people themselves and to their best newspapers of both parties."

Would Abolish Submarine

This week's Spectator sees in Frank B. Kellogg's expression of the willingness of the United States to abolish the submarine the "first move along the lines Britain has wanted to follow. It comes from a country where, above all others, it is most welcome," and urges the Admiralty to explore every avenue with a view to outlawing undersea craft.

"This country will support America in any further advance that will reduce naval armaments generally, or in a particular arm; in every effort to enthrone as supreme international law, especially when it is plainly in harmony with the laws of God and forbids murder on the high seas of neutrals and non-combatants, an inevitable accomplishment, as the Washington treaty proclaims, of the use of submarines as commerce destroyers."

Naval 'Parity' Defended but 'Arms Race' Attacked

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The effect which the proposed naval program of the United States will have on world peace was discussed by speakers at a luncheon discussion of the Foreign Policy Association just held at the Astor Hotel. The Government's policy was vigorously defended by Christopher A. Herwig, editor of the Independent, while Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, made

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HOOPER FORCES ARE ELATED AT ADDED SUPPORT

New York Committee Happy Over Indorsement From Prominent Sources

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Hoover-for-President organization here is elated over what it believes is a great gain in vote popularity for the Secretary of Commerce. Announcement has just been made that formal indorsement of Mr. Hoover's candidacy has been made by C. A. Stone, of the engineering firm of Stone and Webster; Harry F. Guggenheim, head of the Guggenheim Aeronautical Foundation; Prof. Michael I. Pupin, of Columbia University; and John Hay Hammond, mining engineer. All have been added to the list of Hoover supporters through their acceptance of positions as vice-presidents of the Hoover committee.

Other officers elected were: President, B. E. Eldred, New York City; secretary, Foster Bain, secretary of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; treasurer, Samuel H. Dolbear, New York; chairman of the Women's Auxiliary Committee, Mrs. Lillian Giffith, Montclair, N. J.; honorary vice-presidents, Paul O. Brown, New York, president Engineers' Club; A. W. Beresford, Detroit, president American Institute of Electrical Engineers; Mark L. Requa, San Francisco, former head of division of the Federal Administration; Ambrose Swasey, Cleveland, founder, Engineering Foundation; Elmer A. Sperry, president Sperry Gyroscope

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'Choo-Ghee-Woo' Warbled Serinus, and Upset Phonetics 'Applecart'

Famous Finch Should Have Said "Choo-teroo-woo"—Pet Theories of Savants Overturned—Speech Patterns Said to Parallel Electron Movement

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Serinus Leucopygius has just said, "Choo-chee-woo."

This may sound inconsequential, but in Columbia University circles it is regarded as a most significant utterance.

"Exhibit A" at Columbia, where wise professors are up while Apollo's horses are still asleep and the chariot of the sun is idle—up waiting for Serinus to open his bright little eyes and voice his morning, "howdy-do."

Serinus is a wee African finch belonging to Dr. William M. Patterson, a professor at Columbia University, and internationally known as an authority on phonetics.

Serinus' name has appeared in print before and among some readers of the daily press he is regarded with levity, but not by Dr. Patterson and other avifauna professors of Morningside Heights, who regard Serinus as wiser than the wisest owl.

Pyrotechnics of Bird Talk

Had Serinus said, "Choo-teroo-woo," it was one thing, and Columbia would have gone on its way placidly, even complacently, but when Serinus said, "Choo-chee-woo," Morningside Heights rocked.

"Choo-chee-woo," repeated Serinus, and immediately an important part of Columbia University began to delve deep into bulky tomes to discover if the answer lay therein.

If Serinus had said "Choo-teroo-woo," things would have been fairly normal even now, according to Dr. Patterson. The world of phonetics would not have been challenged and the quantum theory would have continued to be as intriguingly baffling as ever.

Unprecedented Performance

"When Serinus interjected the 'choo' after the 'chee,' he accomplished a clashing together of two syllables having apparently equal sound," Dr. Patterson explained. "No other bird I have ever seen has done this. It is a phenomenon that occurs also in the prose speech of men only of an extremely vigorous type."

Ordinarily, there is a gradual transition from one syllable to the others. The phrase "choo-teroo-woo" illustrates the familiar sound. Hitherto the idea has been that the movement is always continuous or up-grade. But the speech patterns of this bird show what we call "jumps" between units of energy and speed when speaking of electrons. That is, they move in discontinuous—that is the emphatic word—discontinuous fashion."

Dr. Patterson's little finch is famous at home and abroad. As far as Dr. Patterson knows, he is the only one of his kind in the United States. He came originally from a district between Senegal and the Blue Nile.

Serinus has accompanied Dr. Patterson to the lecture platform more than once. Even before his latest pyrotechnical outburst, Serinus was the wonder of the sophisticated and the unsophisticated alike for his prose rhythms, his "vocabulary" of 300 words and alphabet of 24 letters.

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Welcoming Mrs. Lindbergh to Boston



Mother of Colonel Lindbergh Arrives at East Boston Airport After 6 1/2-Hour Flight From Detroit. She Will Receive Unusual Honors at N. E. A. Convention. In the Group, Left to Right, Are: Capt. Converse

Mrs. Lindbergh Divides Her Time Among Teachers and Civic Hosts

Finds Herself in Boston, as Elsewhere, Something Between a Teacher and Museum Piece and Laughs at It—Takes Stroll

By MARJORIE SHULER

Bulging possibly, but without breaking, the walls of the American high school can be so expanded that one and the same institution can train children for college entrance, to meet the demands of business and industry, to become good homemakers, and to grow into useful citizens, declared the speakers at the opening meeting of the annual convention of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association.

The fact that the first session of the convention should have been given over to the secondary school coupled with the fact that at this meeting the National Association of Secondary School Principals becomes a full-fledged department of the National Education Association is regarded by some of the delegates as indicating a possible coalition of educational forces to combat a program recently launched by the National Manufacturers' Association for the education and employment of children.

The outspoken opposition of J. W. Crabtree, secretary of the National Education Association, is pointed to as expressive of the attitude regarding that program of many of the educational groups allied with the association.

Education or Employment?

In an interview, Mr. Crabtree challenged the right of the manufacturers to call theirs an "educational program," saying that it looks to him "more like an employment program." Mr. Crabtree particularly criticizes the provisions of the program which, he said, "would make compulsory education end with the sixth grade and which would release boys and girls from school who are not considered to be making good in their work there." The latter he named "dangerous policy," and said that "many times lack of interest in a boy or girl is only temporary."

"One of the points of strength in American education has been management in the interest of the whole people," said Mr. Crabtree. "Whatever shortcomings it may have had in other directions it has not sought to serve the needs of any special class or group at the expense of some other class or in disregard of the needs of the children."

"There is danger to the welfare of the Republic in thinking of the child as a mere unit in a highly mechanized industry. As the employment-centered philosophy of education would tend to take us back to the days of Dickens and Lamb when industry saw no harm in a 16- or 18-hour day for small children. A child-centered philosophy of education insists that society shall do its best to make every child a valuable member of the community as well as a good laborer. Such a philosophy believes that civilization has now reached a stage where it can meet its needs without sacrificing the education of the young. Does not the tendency toward unemployment confirm this view?"

"Schools in such states as Utah and California have demonstrated their ability to safeguard the interests of all children up to the age of 18. They have put the welfare of the child above the ambitions of manufacturers, but they have not ignored the needs of industry and business. Their graduates have gone into industry better prepared in every way because of the pertinent education received, and the officials who make the connection between the schools and business and industry report enthusiastic appreciation on the part of industry itself."

Increase in School Costs

The cost of education from 1911 to 1926 has increased 67 per cent per pupil, and during the same period in the public schools of a score of Massachusetts cities the cost has increased 187 per cent, said A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, speaking at the opening session of the convention, on secondary school preparation for higher education.

Dr. Lowell declared that the problem of the next few years will be to make education equally good but less expensive. He also urged the educators to turn their attention toward permitting more rapid progress of children through the secondary schools. "Now," he said, "the whole process of education is begun too late, the slow progress in elementary schools and the insufficient provision for more rapid advance by pupils who are destined to go far."

He recommended teaching fewer subjects, but with more attention to developing consecutive thinking on the part of the pupils, and said that there should be less intent to make education attractive by smoothing the path of the pupils and more toward inspiring strenuous mental effort by which they learn to overcome obstacles.

Governor Fuller Speaks

Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, deplored the tendency to refer to the United States as a

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PUBLIC SCHOOL TO SERVE ALL, N. E. A. ASSERTS

Protest Voiced on Program of Education Promoted by Manufacturers

HIGH SCHOOL WALLS MAY BE EXPANDED

Can Train for College, Prepare for Trade Fields, and for Home, Speakers Declare

By MARJORIE SHULER

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nearly always fall back upon the proposition that the man most certain to defeat him is the Secretary of Commerce—always with the proviso that President Coolidge is not to be coaxed into withdrawing his declaration.

Here in Washington it is reported that North Carolina could be carried by Hoover in such an event, and that Georgia would be doubtful. And the loss of even one of the original Southern states would make Smith's election impossible even though he carried New York.

The Republican convention will proceed that of the Democrats, but if the nomination of Smith should be secured it will go far toward effecting the naming of Hoover. It may not be a willing action on the part of Republican politicians. Even those who do not dislike the Californian do not understand him. He does not speak their language nor they his. But he has the people and the politicians need the votes.

Hoover Strong in South
As I write my eye lights on this paragraph in a letter on my desk from a Texas Democratic newspaperman:

"The nomination of Hoover, however, is going to mean that a large block of regularly Democratic votes will be loosed off and put on the Republican platform. Many who never before voted other than a straight party ticket will be with Hoover should he be nominated."

Another letter from Kentucky says: "Herbert Hoover would be strong in Kentucky in both parties. During the war, and since its close, he has built up a large following in the State, and some of the most influential Democrats in Kentucky are counted among his personal friends. Granting him the heavy Republican mountain vote, a safe majority in Louisville based on past Republican performances, and granting him the advantage of a lukewarm Democratic

organization toward Smith outside the large cities, as well as the benefit of a Protestant and dry sentiment in the rural districts, he would receive as large a majority as Kentucky has ever given to a Republican candidate."

Politician's Viewpoint
When you talk of Hoover in a political capital such as this you are talking to politicians who approach the question from a politician's viewpoint. You are subjected to the opinions of men of the type that in a hotel room at 3 a. m. some eight years ago "put over" Harding and subjected the country to the type of normally the mysteries of which are gradually being exposed in senatorial investigations and criminal court proceedings. You hear the opinion that Hoover has amazing strength with the voters, and they grudgingly admit the fact but counter with the suggestion that "Charles" Hilles doesn't like him, or that he failed to impress a Republican boss from the Southwest with his geniality.

A prominent Southern Democrat, who privately avers that he would like to bolt his own ticket and support Hoover, confided to me that he did not know a single politician who liked the Secretary of Commerce. That is, of course, a gross exaggeration. In comparison to the situation of eight years ago, Hoover has an impressive political support. But the history of American politics in both parties does not show the hostility of "practical" politicians to suggested candidates. Cleveland and Harrison both incurred it, and it may safely be said that today Coolidge—who could have the renomination if he wanted it—is vastly more appreciated by the people as a whole than by the political gentlemen who oppose him in Congress but would have to support him in the convention if he spoke the word.

GERMANY OWES \$217,144,197
WASHINGTON (AP)—Germany still owes the United States \$217,144,197, the War Department has announced, for reimbursement of charges for the American occupation. The aggregate expense incurred from Dec. 1, 1918, to Dec. 8, 1923, was \$291,995,285. Credits reduced that amount almost \$75,000,000.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Meeting and dinner, Boston Congressional Club, Ford Hall, 6:30.
Dinner, Mt. Hope Club of Boston, Hotel Brunswick, 6:30.
Seminar of Economics, talk by Prof. Paul H. Hoffman of Cornell University, "Clarifying the Issues in Economic Theory," Widener V. Harvard University, 7:45.
Dinner, Boston Silk Club, talk by Carol J. Swan, Hotel Brunswick, 7:45.
Dinner, High School Women's Club of Boston, Francis G. Hale, former president of the National Education Association and superintendent of public instruction in Illinois, principal speaker, Copple-Plaza, 4:30.
Talks on "Real Estate Agreements" before the class in advanced real estate methods at Boston University, evening division, University, Boylston Street, 7:30.
Second lecture in special course on conditional sales by Frank Kesser, C. B. professor of law, Suffolk Law School, Suffolk Law Alumni Club House, 74 Hancock Street, 8:15.
First of a series of lectures by Sir Robert Brown Ames, Kt., LL.D., at the Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 45 Huntington Street, 8:15.
Talk on "Interplay Mechanism" by W. E. Coleman, manager of the National Association of Manufacturers, in series of "Economic Lectures," Copple-Plaza, 4:30.
Dinner, National Council of Administrative Women's Association, Hotel Statler, 6:30.
Talk by Prof. Robert E. Rogers in series of "Drama Talks," "Two Kings of Comedy," auspices Boston Community Institute, Lorimer Hotel, 8:15.
Dinner meeting, Economy Club of Cambridge, Parker House, 8:15.
Meeting, Florists' Association of Boston, Hotel Brunswick, 8:15.
Dinner, meeting and entertainment, Boston Municipal Clerks' Association, Faneuil Hall, 8:30.
Dinner meeting, State Ways and Means Committee of American Legion, Hotel Bellevue, 8:30.

Theater
Colonial—"The Three Musketeers." 8.
Copley—"Yellow Band." 8:15.
Frimouth—"William Hodge." 8:15.
Frimouth—"Wings" (film). 8:15.
Hollis—"The Baby Cycle." 8:15.

Events Tomorrow
Talk by Miss Eunice Harriet Avery in course on Current Events, auspices Women's City Club, Twentieth Century Club, 10:45.
Business meeting, Woman's Club, West Roxbury Club, Association, lecture by Mrs. Stella Marie Cushing, Highland Hall, 2:30.
Hotel Statler, meetings: National Association of Secondary School Principals; National Education Association; Board of Directors, breakfast; Biennial Principals Association, Cleveland Board of Education.
Copley-Plaza, meeting, Kappa Delta Fraternity, 3; National Council of Primary Education, 4; National Council of Secondary Education, 5; National Council of Teachers, 6; breakfast, Consumers League, meeting, National Council of Women of America, all day, luncheon, 1:30.
Weekly Legislative Luncheon, Twentieth Century Club, 1:30.
Lecture by the Rev. Carroll Perry of Ipswich, at home of Mrs. L. Carter Penno, 1st Beacon Street, 3.
The Revolution in France, last lecture in series by Miss Edith Abbott of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Faneuil Hall, Boylston Street, 10:30.
Illustrated lecture in series of Garden

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UNITED STATES
LOOKING AHEAD

(Continued from Page 1)

people composing the poorest class the average income in 1926 was \$2300 per family of five persons, or \$133 below the minimum family budget of the Department of Labor. He states further: "The best estimates show an increase in real income of 34 per cent in 1926 over 1921, for the nation as a whole," which he characterizes as "the most astonishing gain in real income yet shown by any nation" and concludes that "if this rate of gain continues for the period 1927-31 inclusive, poverty will be virtually abolished in this country."

From this it can readily be seen that the majority of our people still live very close to the margin of decent and healthful living. And it should be remembered that these are average figures, so that many live considerably below this level. Increasing our national income 34 per cent, therefore, carries with it no guarantee that poverty will disappear and we probably shall have to increase our income much more than this amount if we depend solely upon such an increase to abolish poverty.

Would Make New Problem
A great increase in the national income would no doubt make possible such a desirable result, but the problem of distributing this increase so that the maximum and minimum incomes are not so far away from the average income involves other and very difficult considerations.

Many factors, of course, have contributed to this great production of wealth. Great natural resources, an energetic and inventive people, a greater willingness on the part of the workers to produce and a greater willingness on the part of employers to pay for production than is found elsewhere, are no doubt important factors in our industrial life. And there are never-ending arguments as to the influence of immigration, restriction, tariffs, prohibition, and what not, all of which also have their effects.

But in the last analysis our national prosperity rests primarily upon our natural resources and the highly developed industrial machinery we have constructed for utilizing these resources. We have plenty because we have produced in abundance. Our equipment of time-saving and labor-saving machinery, the total amount of power available to drive this machinery, our facilities for transporting men and commodities and our facilities for communicating intelligence by telegraph, telephone and radio have given us productive powers such as never have existed before upon this planet.

Value in an Automobile
In all probability the greatest value ever produced, for the time expended, is to be found in some one of the automobiles now upon the market. And these new methods have affected not only all manufactured goods, but the basic occupation of agriculture as well. If poverty continues to dog our footsteps, it is because we are ignorant or selfish or both.

If prosperity depended solely upon our power to produce the commodities and necessities of life, the problem would be simple. Everyone who is well acquainted with industry will concede that if our industrial and agricultural facilities were operated at full capacity to produce the necessities of life, we could not possibly use the vast quantities produced.

And when one considers the great volume of luxuries and useless goods produced, the personal and industrial wastes which are so characteristic of American life, and the gains that can be made by higher industrial efficiency it is obvious that so far as the present and the immediate future is concerned the problem of production is practically solved. What the future may hold if population greatly increases is another story.

But great increases in our production do not always bring prosperity, but are more likely to result in stagnation and depression. Our upward progress is not smooth curve, but one that is made up of hills and valleys. And it is in this respect that we are most ignorant. We can produce abundantly, but we cannot distribute equitably or intelligently.

Reason for Well Being
If the scale of well-being has been elevated during the last few years it has been largely because of the

superabundance of product and not because of greatly increased knowledge as to the economics of distribution. Though we have made some progress.

The most outstanding need today is knowledge of the underlying causes of industrial depression. Why is it that we often see warehouses filled with raw materials and finished goods, factories idle or on short time, yet people walking the street in need of these goods and unable to find ways to earn them? How can there be overproduction and want at the same time? Here is a problem for the economist, the solution of which would do much to cure our industrial ills. We need to know a great deal more about the flow of money from the employer to the worker and back to the employer through purchases.

Of course, these problems have been much studied and the Federal Reserve Bank has proved its usefulness in regulating the flow of money. But we need a more intensive analysis of these phenomena and it is a hopeful sign that a group of outstanding industrialists and economists is now preparing such a study. It may be that there are economic principles that have not been recognized or it may be that we need only to apply such common sense ideas as doing the bulk of our municipal, state and federal improvements in the form of roads, bridges and buildings during periods of industrial depression.

Must Change Old Views
Our economic progress will be hampered so long as we cling to some of our ideas of democratic government. In handicraft days when life was simpler one man's opinion upon current topics was about as good as another's. Those days, however, are far behind us and the majority of our municipal problems are industrial, economic problems for the solution of which special knowledge for their solution.

But men are not elected to office, as a usual thing, because of their knowledge of these matters, but more often as a matter of party politics, or expediency. Hence we have the spectacle of Congress spending long months wrangling over a farm-relief bill only to have it vetoed by the President as being economically unsound.

Official Muscle Shoals provides an annual bone of contention though the solution of this problem would not occupy much time in the hands of private enterprise. The writer would be the last one to urge the election of legislators solely upon the basis of professional or technical knowledge.

But we shall go along in the same old bungling way trying to settle great engineering and technical problems by town-meeting methods until we devise some way of bringing the best professional knowledge to bear upon these economic and industrial problems which so puzzle our legislators and hence retard progress. If democratic government fails us it will not be for lack of patriotism, but because of our lack of ability to organize for the solution of these problems the same skill and intelligence that have created them.

Truth Now More Clear
There is nothing new in this philosophy. Greek philosophers preached it many years ago, but its truth is much more obvious in this age of science and engineering.

And if we need more knowledge we could do better if there were less selfishness. There is an ever-growing sentiment that industry was made for man and not man for industry; that industry should be primarily a means of supporting life and not solely a source of personal or corporate profit.

Not a few of our great industrial leaders have recognized the responsibilities of their stewardship and have sensed the dawning of a new industrial day. The corporation that makes and distributes great profits in good times and closes its door to thousands of helpless workers during dull times does not fit into this new viewpoint.

Neither does the militant labor union that demands a wage of a fair-minded employer that will put him out of business. Both policies are shortsighted and retard progress.

Certain it is, however, that we shall make little progress in this direction until some workmen are willing to learn forbearance and employers setting aside selfishness will pray as did Plato—"May my store of gold be such as none but the good can bear."

HOOVER ELATED
AT NEW SUPPORT

(Continued from Page 1)

Company; Edward A. Simmons, New York, secretary Boardman Publishing Company, and Elihu Thompson, Schenectady, chief engineer General Electric Company.

According to W. H. Hill, chairman of the Hoover-for-President New York State Committee, an effort will be made to unite the party in central New York to achieve aims common to all the central counties, including, besides the nomination of Mr. Hoover, the gubernatorial contest and the final selection of delegates to the nominating convention.

Leaders in various counties of central New York, including Mr. Hill, agreed at a conference in Auburn earlier in the year that more can be accomplished and the party can gain in strength by uniting in work for a common purpose, than with each county committee working separately.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; fresh westerly winds.
Southern New England: Partly cloudy and not so cold tonight; Tuesday fair; strong westerly winds.
Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; colder in Vermont; Tuesday partly cloudy; fresh to strong southwest shifting to west and northwest winds.
Weather Outlook for the Week: Period of rain or snow Tuesday or Wednesday and again toward end of week; cold at beginning of week with mostly moderate temperatures thereafter.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 15th meridian)
Albany 24
Atlantic City 30
Boston 25
Buffalo 25
Calgary 24
Chicago 26
Cleveland 26
Denver 26
Des Moines 26
Detroit 26
Ely 18
Galveston 48
Hatteras 26
Havana 26
Helena 20
Jacksonville 26
Kansas City 30
Los Angeles 38
Memphis 38
Nantucket 32
New Orleans 40
New York 24
Philadelphia 26
Pittsburgh 26
Portland, Me. 16
St. Louis 26
St. Paul 18
Seattle 18
Tampa 26
Washington 26

High Tides at Boston
Monday, 4:08 p. m.; Tuesday, 4:29 p. m.
Light all vehicles at 6 p. m.

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TEACHERS ASKED
TO FILL TERMSResolution Censures Those
Who Resign During
School Year

Resolution to publicly censure those university professors who resign before the end of their appointed terms, without due notice and good reason, and thereby embarrass the institutions they serve, was unanimously passed by the delegates to the annual conference of the American Association of University Professors, says a statement issued by the organization.

The resolution was regarded as important also in showing it to be concerned not only with the obligations of the university toward the professor but also with the obligations of the professor toward the university. The resolution is circulated among the 6000 members of the association.

The motion followed a report of the Committee on Academic Freedom and Tenure, which said, in part: "There has been a suggestion that if the university is bound to retain the professor, he should be equally bound to serve the university. It is unnecessary to develop the fallacies of this argument. A most powerful incentive for the improvement of universities would be taken away if a professor were not free to accept better conditions from another institution."

"This association should formulate rules on this subject and be ready to publish violations by professors and institutions, for the university that accepts a professor who has violated the moral obligation of his tenure is equally guilty."

ITALO-AUSTRIAN
CRISIS IS SEEN

(Continued from Page 1)

those inhabitants. Many measures which are strictly enforced in all Italian provinces are not applied in the Upper Adige. Indeed, claims the same journal, the authorities who

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have been the strictest on the question of the press in other parts of Italy still allow the German paper freely to circulate, which is also published in the Province of Bolzano. Moreover, Italy has given great financial support to local enterprises on the Upper Adige, over 400,000,000 lire having been invested there since the annexation.

Both Rome and provincial newspapers emphasize Italy's rights to its present border, adding that it will not tolerate any interference in its domestic affairs. Many Austrian papers were yesterday seized in Rome.

ROME (AP)—Giulio Aulenti, Italian Minister to Austria, arrived here to confer with the Premier, Signor Mussolini, in regard to recent anti-Italian utterances in Austria concerning the treatment of German-speaking residents of the Tyrol. The Chamber of Deputies reconvenes at 4 o'clock this afternoon and at the end of the session an interpellation on Austrian utterances in Austria concerning the treatment of German-speaking residents of the Tyrol was scheduled to be read.

In the lobbies of the Chamber it was considered unlikely that Signor Mussolini would reply today as it was understood he wished to have time to review the whole situation thoroughly before answering the Austrian attacks.

PRINCE LICHNOWSKY
HAS PASSED ON

BERLIN (AP)—Prince Charles Max Lichnowsky, who was German Ambassador at London when the World War broke out in 1914, has passed on. At the outbreak of the war he opposed his government's policy.

Prince Lichnowsky was the last imperial ambassador at London, where he tried until the last moment to avert the World War. He entered the diplomatic service in 1884, especially enjoying the confidence of the Chancellor, von Bismarck. Prince Lichnowsky accepted the London post in 1912 in the hope of bringing about an Anglo-German understanding in which task his wife, who stood

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Kann's
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\$10
—Small flowers and other designs print themselves all over the Spring silks which are so extensively employed for the new season's frocks, and are very brilliant, dazzling in color combinations. There are one-piece and two-piece models some with trimming of self color. Skirts are pleated, flared and tier effects. A number of dresses have the attractive shoulder bow; leather belts and buckles are other style notes.
Juniors', Misses' and Women's Sizes
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"THE KNOWING MOTHER WILL HAVE NO OTHER"
CHESTNUT FARMS DAIRY
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in special favor with King George, ably assisted him. He wrote a confidential brochure during the war, asserting that the German Foreign Office had failed to support him. This fell into the hands of the allies, who made much capital of it. The Prince then retired and devoted himself to the management of his numerous estates. He recently completed his memoirs.

LEVINE VISITS BOSTON,
MEETS GOV. FULLER

Charles A. Levine, with his pilot, Wilmer Stultz, spent the week-end in Boston, flying here in his plane, the Columbia. On his arrival at the East Boston Airport he was met by Mayor Nichols and delegations from Boston organizations and escorted to the Hotel Lenox, where he was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the mayor. Later in the afternoon he was received at the State House by Governor Fuller.

After greeting Mrs. Evangeline L. Lindbergh at the East Boston airport Sunday, Mr. Levine went to Cambridge where he was the guest of a joint reception tendered by the city of Cambridge and the Young Men's Hebrew Association. Later he was a guest at the 45th anniversary celebration of the Boston Y. M. H. A.

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LEAGUE SEEKING DEFINITION OF AGGRESSIVE WAR

Politis Suggests Special
Arbitration Body With Fi-
nality of Decision

By WILLIAM W. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA.—Who is to define the "aggressor" in the event of hostilities being threatened or breaking out? This was the question which arose in recent conversations between Aristotle Briand and Frank B. Kellogg concerning the use of the phrase "aggressive war" and it has taxed the acutest minds in the League of Nations since its foundation.

It has now arisen again in the course of debate in the Security Committee on the memorandum presented by Nicholas Politis, Greece, one of the rapporteurs, who argues that the gap in Article 15 of the Covenant, which permits the right of private war might be closed, if the Council when unable to reach a unanimous report were empowered to issue a binding decision by a majority vote, which if not accepted by the parties to the dispute would immediately bring the sanctions, that is to say, the coercive measures of the League into force against a recalcitrant state.

Special Arbitral Body
Mr. Politis, indeed, goes further by the suggestion that the Council should have the power to refer a dispute to a special body of arbitrators, and that their decision, which would of course be taken by a majority vote, should have a binding force. Such a procedure, he thinks, might prove especially valuable for the adoption of preventive measures against war, such as the decree of an armistice, the aggressor to be defined as that state which refused to observe the armistice.

The German delegation has also made the suggestion that the security committee might at least examine, whether in the event of states previously to contracting in observe certain measures to keep the peace a majority vote of procedure might be adopted.

Compulsion Objected To
In a memorandum issued to the Security Committee, here Britain stresses once more its opposition to any plan of compulsory arbitration, by which an aggressor is to be defined by a majority vote, which would oblige the League to bring sanctions automatically into operation. According to the British memorandum, if this rule were adopted, the League of Nations might be called upon to apply sanctions in the enforcement of the decision in which they did not concur, and against which they had even recorded their vote. This, adds the memorandum, would cut at the root of the principle of unanimity, and the sovereign rights of individual states.

Moreover, it is opposed to the Government of the League by which members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they consider necessary if the Council is not unanimous. Such proposals, according to the view of the British Government, would compromise "the principles of the Covenant." The British Government will not hear of the majority procedure for the definition of aggression or the application of coercive measures in any circumstances.

Armistice Idea Criticized
It sharply criticizes the proposal that non-observance of an armistice should be made a test of aggression as impractical for many reasons. Finally the British memorandum warns the Security Committee to closely examine the proposals for regional pacts, so that they may not partake of the character of defensive alliances aimed at other states. Security pacts on the Locarno model are on the other hand entirely in accordance with the spirit of the Covenant, and have the full approval of the British Government. For under such treaties the parties are bound only to act together against one of their number which resorts to war.

Third states must only join security pacts with the consent of the original parties. Thus the Security Committee is once more headed away by the British Government from the

Geneva protocol, and all such schemes of definition of aggression by a majority vote. Great Britain resolutely asserting its emphatic determination not to be drawn into any plan which would deprive it of the right to decide when aggression has taken place and what action it should take in support of the League, subject, of course, to carrying out its guarantee for the western frontiers of Germany.

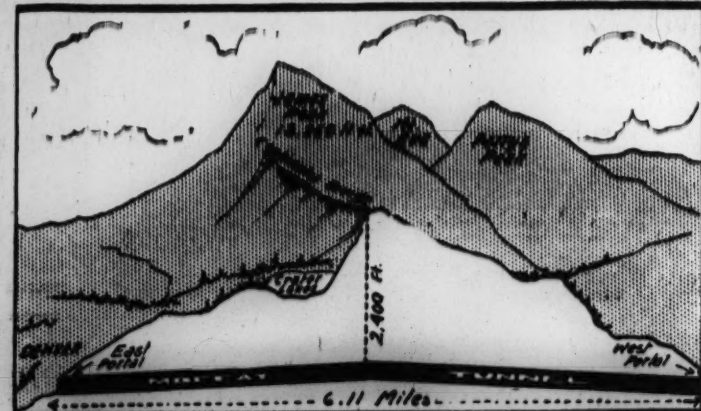
HIDE IMPORTS IN 1927
TOTAL \$112,845,000

America's Trade Reaches
\$230,000,000 Annually.

How closely America's leather industry is linked up with foreign commerce is illustrated by government figures just issued for 1927, showing of the total number of hides and skins tanned annually in the United States, more than 23 per cent of the cattle hides, almost 50 per cent of the calfskins and about 99 per cent of the goat and kid skins are of foreign origin.

Practically every ship arriving at Boston from South America brings quantities of hides and skins and one ship alone brought 3,540,000 pounds green salted hides from Buenos Aires. Sheep pelts come in large quantities from Australia and New Zealand, goatskins from India, calfskins from Europe, and similarly down through the various grades that represent practically the entire world, with America's total trade in raw stock, leather and tanning materials reaching a value of more than \$250,000,000 annually.

As the United States is the largest producer of leather in the world, according to the Government, the import trade is of necessity large, in 1927 amounting to \$112,845,000. World-wide scarcity of cattle hides and calfskins induced a decided increase in exports of American hides and skins in 1927, when the value was \$11,466,000, against \$2,970,000 in 1925.



Above—Eastern Entrance to Moffat Tunnel, With Camp Buildings on the Right. Below—Vertical Section of the Continental Divide Showing Details of Great Bore.

OHIO COUNTY CHIEFS
ENDORSE MR. HOOVER

CINCINNATI, O.—Cincinnati and Hamilton County Republican leaders have endorsed Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, as a candidate for President in the Ohio presidential preference primaries. Both factions, including the Citizen Republicans and the organization group, have joined hands in promoting his campaign.

The activity in southern Ohio is being carried on by Robert Taft, son of William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, and brother of Charles P. Taft Jr., Hamilton County prosecutor. Both Tafts are working for Mr. Hoover.

GUIDANCE WORKERS ELECT
Dr. Mary Hayes of New York was elected president of the National Vocational Guidance Association during the closing session of its three-day meeting in Boston, succeeding Dr. Alvin H. Edwards of the University of Wisconsin. Other new officers elected are: Dr. W. N. Proctor of California, first vice-president; C. C. Robinson of New York, second vice-president; Emma Pritchard Cooley of New Orleans, secretary; and Miss Susan J. Glinn of Boston, treasurer.

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Formerly \$50, \$45 and \$40, now \$25
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Spring Sale of Housefurnishings, China, Glassware and Lamps
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an important part in this great half-yearly event.
Don't miss it!

PALEIS ROYAL—HOUSEWARES—FOURTH FLOOR

MOFFAT TUNNEL PIERCING ROCKY DIVIDE OPENED

Great Bore, 6.11 Miles Long,
Begun in 1925, Cost
\$18,000,000

DENVER, Colo.—The Continental Divide, that heretofore impenetrable wall of rock across the face of the Far West, vanished here Feb. 26 before the railroad builder when the first passenger train passed through the Moffat Tunnel and formally opened the longest railroad bore on the American continent.

Piercing James Peak, somewhat

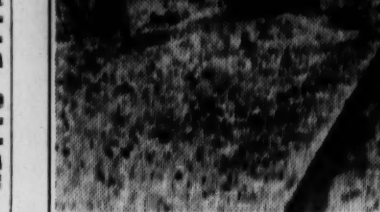
empire builder, whose dream was thus made an actuality.

The special train, which was to write another chapter in the stirring annals of railroad history, pulled out of the old Moffat depot in Denver shortly after 1:30 a.m. Feb. 26. In four sections it ran through the mountains to East Portal, where a stop was made. William H. Adams, Governor of Colorado, and John F. Bowman, Mayor of Salt Lake City, representing George H. Dorn, Governor of Utah, signalled completion of the bore by driving a gold spike into a tie that underlays the rails connecting the eastern and western slopes of the great Divide.

Formally Opened
They were assisted by Benjamin F. Stapleton, Mayor of Denver, and William R. Freeman, president of the Denver & Salt Lake, and W. F. Robinson, president of the Moffat Tunnel Commission, which had charge of the tunnel's construction.

The tunnel was then formally presented to the railroad, which has

Monument to Engineering Skill



Above—Eastern Entrance to Moffat Tunnel, With Camp Buildings on the Right. Below—Vertical Section of the Continental Divide Showing Details of Great Bore.

leased it from the commission for a period of 99 years. Short addresses followed by Oliver H. Shoup, former Governor of Colorado, under whose administration the project was started; by Governor Adams, under whom it was completed, and others.

The Moffat Tunnel is the sixth longest railroad tunnel in the world, being exceeded by five tunnels in the Alps. It is declared here to be the most perfectly ventilated of all.

Cost \$18,000,000
Its cost was originally estimated at between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000, but unexpected difficulties encountered in construction, especially several miles of soft, shifting rock found in the heart of the range, brought the expenditure to approximately \$18,000,000. The tunnel was built by a state commission and financed by bonds raised on security of the tunnel district authorized by the state Legislature.

Construction was started Sept. 23, 1925. The bore was "holed through" Feb. 18, 1926, and the full sized railroad bore completed and ready for the trains in December.

When the proposed "Potomac cut-off" is constructed, connecting the tracks of the Denver & Salt Lake with those of the Denver & Rio Grande Western at their nearest joint on the western slope, the distance between Denver and Salt Lake City on the transcontinental route, will be reduced by 175 miles.

New Bore of West
Its completion is hailed here as a fresh epic of the West. As a frontier event it has been compared to completion of the first transcontinental railroad, and as an engineering achievement to construction of the Panama Canal. The tunnel has conquered the rocky barrier in the development of a vast region in this state and in better communication between its people.

The tunnel was dedicated to David H. Moffat, pioneer banker, miner and

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New York

AIR FLEET JOINS
IN CELEBRATION
FOR RED ARMY

80,000 Armed Workers,
With Regular Troops, in
Parade on Anniversary

By WILLIAM W. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW.—The celebrations for the Red Army's tenth anniversary reached a climax yesterday, when the War Commissar, Clemens Voroshilov, and the commander of the Moscow garrison, General Shaposhnikov, reviewed the troops of the Red Army, and the students and officers of the training schools, who paraded smartly past the reviewing stand in Red Square.

Besides the regular troops, 80,000 armed workers, mostly members of the League of Communist Youth, marched through the streets, showing how widely military training has spread among factory workers.

Yesterday was devoted to a special review of Communist youth, each local branch being temporarily given the status of a military unit. A fleet of a dozen airplanes circling over the Kremlin constituted a picturesque feature of the parade.

J. V. Stalin, addressing a meeting of the Moscow Soviet last night, emphasized the international character of the Red Army, which is called the "defender of the world proletarian revolution."

Any reference to Leon Trotsky as the first war commissar and organizer of the Red Army is carefully omitted in the numerous anniversary speeches, articles, and movie productions.

DOG'S EARS BILL UP TO GOVERNOR

Passage of Anti-Cropping
Measure at Albany Puts
Burden Up to Him

ALBANY, N. Y.—Passage by the Legislature of the Thompson-Shonk bill prohibiting the exhibition of any dog whose ears have been cropped, has put the question of approval squarely up to Governor Smith, who is reported to be doubtful about the measure.

The bill does not forbid the cropping of dogs' ears, but makes it an misdemeanor to exhibit at a dog show any animal, born after Sept. 1, 1928, whose ears have been cut. The effect would be the same, its sponsors believe.

The measure slipped through last week with virtually no notice and no debate. Already letters have begun to pour into the Governor's office about the measure, indicating the public interest behind it. While the executive has made no public statement on the bill, he is understood to be inclined to disapprove it, unless on a hearing its sponsors can convince him of its necessity.

SHAW CONFERRED
"ORDER" ON HIMSELF
LONDON (AP)—Gossip has lately included George Bernard Shaw among the possible early recipients of the exclusive and rarely conferred Order of Merit.

The Daily Sketch today said that Shaw, on being asked whether he had been approached regarding the order, replied: "Not officially, but I conferred the Order of Merit on myself long ago."

INTELLIGENT VOTING
SOUGHT BY HAMMOND
Education Called Vital to
Democracy

NEW YORK (AP)—Education of the nation's voters to permit intelligent expression of opinion at the polls on political issues is urged by John J. Hammond as a necessary safeguard to democratic institutions.

Mr. Hammond, chairman of the Department of Active Citizenship of the National Civic Federation, made his plea for an enlightened electorate in connection with a proposed campaign to "get out the vote" next November.

"If our democratic institutions are to be safeguarded," Dr. Ham-

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is exhibiting
New Paintings
Drawings
Etchings and
Woodcuts
by ..
Rockwell Kent
Peggy Bacon
Walt Kuhn
Edward Hopper
Marguerite Zorach
Yasuo Kuniyoshi
Willard Nash
Richard Lahey
"Pop" Hart
Anne Goldthwaite

A Delightful Chanler Screen
New Wrought Iron and Pottery
by Hunt Diederich
Book Ends and Door Knockers
by Annette Rosenheim

Much of the most interesting and original work of American artists in the modernist movement finds its way with remarkable speed to Venturus. Some of the newest of Peggy Bacon's witty, amusing and slightly satirical drawings... A series of superb new woodcuts by Rockwell Kent... A most engaging screen by Robert Chanler, of birch trees, squirrels and blue jays in cool tones of mauve blue and silvery gray... Hitherto unexhibited examples of what Hunt Diederich alone can do with wrought iron...

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MONSIEUR SAOUTCHIK, famed Parisian body-builder, says further of the new Pierce-Arrow: "It is the most beautiful car of its kind that I have ever seen... What I saw of your methods of manufacture convinced me that Pierce-Arrow is worthy of its world renown and merits its place at the head of American body-builders. It is my opinion that it will have a profound influence on body conceptions in America."

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ROCHESTER PLANS CIVIC CENTER
by Bridging River for Block
Project Is Reported to Present No Insurmountable
Engineering Obstacles for City Already Has
River-Decked Main Street
By WILLIAM W. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Plans to create the first river-decked civic center in the United States by bridging the swiftly flowing Genesee for a full city block between Broad and Main Streets are being made here following a consultation in New York between Stephen B. Story, city manager, Edwin A. Fisher, formerly city consulting engineer, and John R. Freeman, hydraulic engineer.

Mr. Story said Mr. Freeman had reported that the project presented no insurmountable engineering difficulties. Mr. Freeman has been studying the Genesee River current and subsequent river deck construction possibilities for several weeks.

River-Decked Main Street
The project, if completed, will be second only to Rochester's present river-decked Main Street, unduplicated in the country. Main Street suffers no interruption at the river. The buildings are perched on steel and concrete pilings, the river course through what normally would be the basements.

Plans now under discussion call for construction of a library on one side of the river and a municipal auditorium on the other. The intervening gap, for a full block, would be decked to form a plaza. The deck would serve as a civic center for a

ROCHESTER PLANS CIVIC CENTER by Bridging River for Block

Project Is Reported to Present No Insurmountable
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River-Decked Main Street

proposed municipal group. It is expected a new city hall will be added later.

Costs Not Estimated
Costs have not been estimated pending a report from Mr. Freeman relative to engineering features necessary to combat the current, rainfall and collection of river debris. Mr. Freeman is studying the entire course of the river through the city preparatory to evolving a plan which will assure sufficient river space to preclude possibility of floods.

The proposed plaza would abut Main Street buildings on the north and the century-old Erie Canal aqueduct, recently converted into a rapid transit subway, on the south.

FILIPINOS WILL DEBATE
LEWISTON, Me. (AP)—A debating team from the University of the Philippines will meet Bates College debaters here on May 10. The question will be: "Resolved, That the Philippine islands should be granted immediate and complete independence."

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Educators Seek to Define Limits Between Scope of High School and College

CO-OPERATION TERMED BASIS OF SUPERVISION

Conferences of Principals
Proposed in Effort to Im-
prove Organization

Teachers will cease to regard supervision as "administrative meddling" when they are welcomed in planning programs of co-operation in handling problems arising in this field, it was stated at a meeting of the National Association of High School Supervisors, and also before groups of the Department of Superintendent.

Regional conferences of principals and group conferences for teachers of one subject were recommended as co-operative measures designed to bring teachers and supervisors together. Edwin A. Pound of Atlanta, Ga., describing the 13 congressional district conferences which are held each year in Georgia for school people and members of school boards with speakers chosen by the local principals' association, and E. Clarke Fontaine of Maryland presenting the plan for preliminary study which precedes the subject-matter group conferences of teachers of that State. Improvement of organization can be obtained through regional conferences of principals, said J. B. Holloway of Frankfort, Ky., the conferences to discuss such topics as the length and arrangement of the school day, the legal and educational requirements to be met by the staff, organization of the student body for assignments, study-hall and library work, extra-class activities, advisory groups, athletics, and individual instruction, and planning the program of studies so that it will not become formal but will be sufficiently flexible to meet the needs of the community and the pupils.

Supervision a Necessity
"Supervision of teaching has proved itself a necessary part of the progressive school system; it has accomplished much that is worth while; and yet in the public school system as a whole it is far from fulfilling the hopes and ideals which may reasonably be expected of it," said I. Jewell Simpson,

assistant state superintendent in charge of elementary instruction, Baltimore, Md.

Complexities of the modern school system and the increase in enrollment have necessitated supervision, said Charles P. Allen of Little Rock, Ark., adding: "Many high-school teachers have accepted supervision as a form of administrative meddling, and they should they not? Tradition has favored for decades that knowledge of subject matter was sufficient qualification for teaching such subject. Furthermore, the type of supervision they have experienced has too often been by an individual whose sole or chief mark of promotion was athletic prowess or other popularity than that of ability to supervise."

"The day has come when supervision for all teachers must stand on their ability to produce results. The teacher must have specialized training which the supervisory official has neither time nor ability to give. Likewise, the supervisor must have specialized training for his duties. Theorizing and bluffing are giving way before experimentation and standardized results. Likewise dictatorial supervision is giving way to a co-operative type of teacher participation in solving the problems of supervision."

Creative supervision does not hand down opinions, but formulates problems to be worked out in the classroom, stated Miss Julia Wade Abbott of Philadelphia to the National Council of Primary Education and the National Council of Kindergarten Supervisors and Training Teachers. "Don't forget the child," urged Miss Abbott. She deplored school buildings resembling palaces or factories rather than workshops, "paper courses of study never touching the heart of truth," and statistics which leave out the human equation. She asked that teachers give childhood the happiness which it needs for growth, free from the indulgence which would destroy rather than create.

A compulsory period of practice teaching for all prospective teachers was advocated by Russell H. Leavitt of New Hampshire, who regretted

Executive Heads of School Educators



Three Upper Photographs
© Harris & Ewing

Upper Row, Left to Right—J. W. Crabtree, Washington, D. C., Secretary National Education Association; Miss Cornelia S. Adair, Richmond, Va., President N. E. A.; D. C. Shankland, Washington, D. C., Executive Secretary, Department of Superintendent, N. E. A. Lower—Dr. Joseph M. Gwinn, Superintendent of Schools, San Francisco, President Department of Superintendent, N. E. A.

that beginning teachers may often obtain experience at the expense of the pupils.

Referring to the fact that normal schools have practice classes, Mr. Leavitt said: "Seventy-eight per cent of the high-school teachers are college graduates, but few of whom have had any practical experience prior to graduation. Seventy-nine per cent of the high schools are in rural communities, where the teachers are in the same positions not over three years."

He recommended that the college help finance one or more efficient teachers in a high school who should teach, supervise the teaching of from one to three cadets, help with lesson plans, and have conferences. Where cadets are not accepted, he urged that the college make itself responsible for part of the salary of excellent teachers who will have classes for prospective teachers, in which the students will present plans and methods for discussion and criticism.

Character Training and Scholarship Combined as Educational Purposes

The best instructors remember to teach the child and not the subject. They are on the job all of the time and not merely during the lesson period. They extend their influence beyond the walls of the classroom into every phase of child development. They do not train for scholarship only, but for character, and for the unified purpose which will help every child regardless of whether he goes to school for scholarship or to prepare himself for industry.

These conclusions were brought out in a dozen of the meetings of the educators. In the words of P. E. Clark of Winnetka, Ill., "this means educational guidance. But the purpose of educational guidance is not to tell a pupil what subject he should take, what higher school he should prepare for, but rather to help him to know himself and to know the educational opportunities that are available to him and then to know what standards to accept in the light of his interests, abilities, and ambitions."

Organizing the School
"Educational guidance is the function of every teacher and every school should be organized to consciously promote it," asserted Mr. Clark. "Some of the effective means of organizing a school for the effective exercise of educational guidance are, establishing a realization of the value and meaning of educational guidance in the mind of each teacher; provision for supervised study; promotion by subject; a schedule of studies offering an opportunity for selection and exploration under supervision; and a plan for testing and studying individuals for educational aptitudes, interests, followed by a plan of remedial teaching."

"Examination, school-marks, and a great deal of the mechanics of present schools will have to be abandoned if there is to be any real freedom in education," said W. Carson Ryan Jr., professor of education at Swarthmore College. "It is not that these things are necessarily bad in themselves, but that they are symptoms of an excessive emphasis on the routine of school keeping rather than on the real task of educating human beings," continued Dr. Ryan.

"Three main elements emerge in any consideration of freedom in education. These are:

"Freedom from the restrictions of a course of study, a content of education that has long been outgrown by America; if, indeed, it ever genuinely applied to us. Positively stated, this means freedom to develop a new content of education that shall be rich in its significance for

children; that will grow out of what we know of children and of society at its best.

"Freedom from the needless conventional methods, the routine, the things mistakenly called discipline, that hamper us all about in education; positively stated, freedom for the creation of a new atmosphere for the school, a new relation between teachers and children such as our best teachers and our best natural scientists are working toward.

"Freedom for the teacher himself or herself; that he or she may be a creative, responsible person, free from pettifogging external control, free to be so real and rich and human that a better education is bound to come from her."

School as Moral Agent
"While the school is not always conceded to be a moral agency, the child welfare organizations of the country believe that the schools can go further than they have in the past in discovering and eliminating factors that make for serious delinquency in boys and girls," said Alfred F. Whitman, executive secretary of the Children's Aid Association of Boston.

Not only fact knowledge but self-direction, self-appraisal, self-control and co-operation are fostered by W. E. Lessinger of the Detroit Teachers' College in his system of personal contact instruction with his classes, he told the College Teachers of Education.

"The socialized work is carried on with a great deal of individual responsibility in groups of two, three, four and five," said Dr. Lessinger. "The activities are so arranged that all people concerned should profit from the class meeting. In this setup the time of the instructor is devoted to organizing or presenting problems that will call for reflection and study on the part of the students. He presents reference materials bearing on these problems to the students. He stimulates the students to vigorous activity by the use of visual aids in bringing new and unique data to them. He aids in the generalization and interpretation of the work covered. At the time does he cite facts in the form of lectures in order that the students may be able to recite these same facts back to him in a more or less photographic manner at some later period."

Linking Scattered Efforts
Something must be added to scholarship in order that the pupil may make his work purposeful, productive, and beneficial, declared Thomas W. Gosling of Madison, Wis. "Whether a student is preparing for scholarship, for the mastery of technical processes, for creative expression in the fields of art, or for manual dexterity whereby to earn a livelihood, there still is a purpose which will dignify his labor and bind together his scattered efforts and give him a real reason for living because he finds his own endeavors occupying a due place in the great scheme of things of which he is a part. The activities in which the pupil engages from day to day will be determined by the specific task he has to perform; but whatever the task, it may be illumined by an

equally developing thinkers prepared by creative thought and flexible attitude for the changes of the years to come."

Learning Through Doing
"Education does not stop when the bell rings," said Oscar C. Gallagher, superintendent of the Brookline schools. "The activities in which pupils engage in their school, community, and home life count greatly in their education. Things boys and girls do are the things they learn. The school, if it is to render its maximum service, must encourage every boy and girl to find satisfaction through participation in the life of the school and its community. Both the school and the larger society need contributions of youth. Student activities in an ideal school are spontaneous. They reproduce within the school situations typical of social living, somewhat purified and idealized, but always vital.

"Extracurriculum activities fall into three distinct fields: participation in government, including home rooms, class organization, etc.; all activities that can grow out of the curriculum; supplementary school agencies, such as Boy Scouts. "Every school needs to have a constructive policy for stimulating, guiding and, if necessary, limiting pupil participation in extracurriculum activities. Let's break down the distinction between student activities and student 'passivities.'"

The youth of today puts more emphasis on social and civic responsibility and on the importance of moral training and ethical character than is apparent in most of our theoretical discussions, declared George M. Wiley, assistant commissioner of education of New York State.

Review of College Women's Salaries Shows Earnings of \$3000 Exceptional

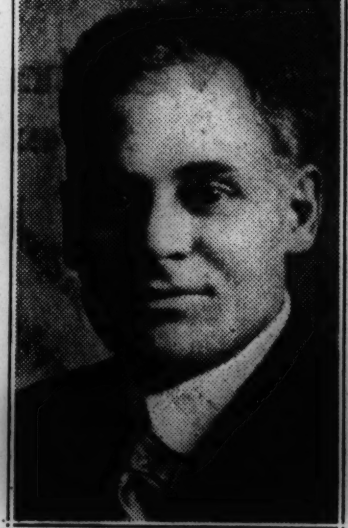
The single college woman in a full-time job who makes more than \$3000 a year belongs to the exceptional minority, declared Mrs. Chase G. Woodhouse of the United States Bureau of Home Economics in a

review of University Women which the committee on the economic and legal status of women of the association has made as a contribution to the current discussions on the employment of women.

Out of 3039 single women in full-time jobs 2321 are in educational work and only 718 in all other fields, and of these in educational work the majority, 2127, are teachers, with only 194 in administrative work.

The best-paid women in the group are three college presidents with an average salary of \$3200, followed by nine junior high school principals with an average salary of \$2859, four normal school principals averaging \$3800, and 52 college deans with \$3426. In teaching the highest average salary is \$2457 for the colleges and the lowest is an average of \$1832 in the grade schools.

Apart from educational work 52 occupations were reported in which the best-paid woman is an executive in a commercial organization, who makes \$24,000 a year in addition to stock dividends. She had entered a family-owned business, which Mrs. Woodhouse asserted is "a practice

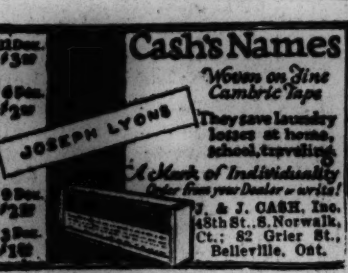


DR. JAMES M. WOOD
President of Stephens College, at
Columbia, Mo.

speech to the National Association of Deans of Women and the National Bureau of Occupations. Mrs. Woodhouse was reviewing the collection of occupational histories of 7000 members of the American Association



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which we ought to encourage, a step so usual for men and so exceptional for women."

The usual assumption that business pays better than the professions is contradicted by the returns from the women of this group. The managers of cafeterias and tea rooms averaged \$6600, interior decorators \$2146, but all other women less than \$2000. In the professional groups statisticians averaged \$2750, lawyers \$2857, physicians \$2851, research workers \$2571.

"To a librarian an M. A. degree is worth on the average \$198 a year and a Ph.D. \$400," said Mrs. Woodhouse, adding, "This is good interest on the investment."

YOUTHS OF WORLD TO SHOW ART WORK

Will Be Feature at Progressive
Education Convention

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Plans for the eighth annual conference of the Progressive Education Association, which is to meet here during the week of March 5, were discussed at a pre-convention luncheon just held at the Town Hall Club. Educators, teachers, representatives of school-patron organizations from all parts of the United States, as well as delegations from England, Germany, Bulgaria and other foreign countries, will attend the conference. It was announced.

One of the features will be an exhibit of the art work of children from all parts of the world. This will be displayed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, thus for the first time in history enabling school children to display their efforts in creative art under the same roof with the work of some of the world's greatest artists.

This feature will be under the direction of H. R. Kniffin, chairman of the convention's exhibition committee. It will embrace contributions from 40 schools and will represent the newest and most progressive ideas in progressive instruction, including drawings, paintings, models, maps, books, drama, pageantry and other concrete evidences of what the association calls progressive education.

WOMEN STUDENT GAIN FOUND TWICE MEN'S

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

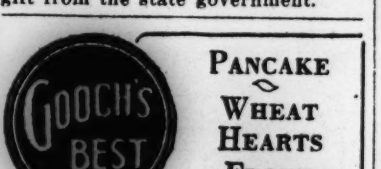
BENNINGTON, Vt.—The rate of increase in women college students since 1880 has been nearly twice as great as the rate of increase in men students during the same period, according to an investigation made by the trustees of Bennington College, the new college of liberal arts for women to be established here.

That this rate of increase is taxing established women's colleges to the limit of their capacity, Mrs. Hall Park McCullough, chairman of the board of trustees, said, is indicated by the report that New England women's colleges were obliged to turn away 1500 applicants for admission in the academic year 1926-27, and by the fact that Swarthmore has refused admission to more than 1000 women that year.

HINKLER HONORED BY COMPATRIOTS

SYDNEY (AP)—Bert Hinkler, Australian flier, arrived at his home town of Bundaberg, Queensland, this afternoon from Longreach.

The whole population of Bundaberg turned out to greet the aviator in honor of his brilliant flight from England to Australia. After Hinkler had been greeted by his family, the Queensland Premier welcomed him as one of Australia's greatest sons and handed him a check for \$250, a gift from the state government.



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Relief From College Domination Demanded for Secondary Schools

Needs of Majority Must Be Adequately Served First,
Educators Declare—New Attitude on Question
Sought From College Officials

Reorganization of the high school to meet the needs of the majority of the pupils instead of the needs of the few who are going on to college was recommended in a number of sectional meetings of the educators.

Domination by the college list of requirements in shaping the courses offered in the high schools was condemned by a number of speakers, and the complete autonomy of the high school was demanded by most of them.

"Entirely too many people labor under the delusion that the first duty of the high school is to prepare students for further schooling," declared John Ruff of Michigan State College. "The influence of college entrance requirements unquestionably has hindered the development of certain important phases of American secondary schools."

"The tremendous influence of college entrance requirements can be accounted for in three ways. The first is tradition in the form of the requirements themselves. The second is their definiteness which makes it easier for undertrained, underpaid and overworked teachers to meet them than to formulate curricula which really satisfy the demands of their communities. The third is limitations imposed by the size of many of the high schools which make variation of the curricula difficult."

Radical Changes in Content

Remedies for the situation were offered by L. Thomas Hopkins of the University of Colorado, as follows:

"Keep the present academic subjects, but make radical changes in their content; add more non-academic subjects; introduce more extra-curricular activities of the semi-intellectual rather than the athletic type; employ more professionally trained high school teachers, openminded enough to be unhampered by tradition; and secure a new attitude toward the problems of secondary education on the part of the officials of higher institutions."

"If the American secondary school cannot organize its work in terms of the welfare of the majority of the pupils, then the question of supporting it by tuition rather than public moneys is pertinent," declared Mr. Hopkins.

Combination of small ineffective schools and co-ordination of facilities were urged by James N. Rule of Harrisburg, Pa., as a means of providing a more satisfactory study program for the rural boy and girl.

Organization in Larger Units
"In 1926 there were 18,157 high schools of which 10,999, or almost 60 per cent, had an enrollment of 100 or fewer pupils," said Mr. Rule. "Equality of educational opportunity for the rural girl and boy will come only when there has been a general reorganization of rural school facilities in terms of a larger unit."

"Since it has been found that 85 per cent of beginners in French do not carry this study beyond two years, it was decided to build up experimentally at the University of Iowa a teaching technic best fitted to the needs of this majority," said George

D. Stoddard, assistant professor of education and psychology.

Professor Stoddard pointed out that reading ability appeared to be the most tangible and satisfactory goal for these students and showed how the teaching methods were adjusted to that end. He continued: "A definite experiment under controlled conditions was considered necessary in order to discover just what procedures were important. The freshman sections were divided into two groups which were equalized on the basis of the Iowa placement examination, foreign language aptitude. One group was taught in the usual manner and the other in such a way as to make reading ability the paramount objective. At the end of the first semester and again at the end of the year comprehensive examinations were given to measure the performance of the two groups. It was found that the experimental group was superior not only in the skill of reading but also in knowledge of idioms, vocabulary and pronunciation."

Four-Year Junior Course
A plan for the reorganization of school units was proposed by Dr. James M. Wood of Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., before a group of junior college representatives. He recommended a four-year junior college course, instead of the present two-year system as a means of bringing the liberal arts training to the doors of practically every community.

His plan provides for an elementary school of six years; a junior high school, including the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth grades; a four-year junior college including the last two high-school years and the first two college years; and the senior college years, and the professional school, offering courses beyond the junior college. Stephens College, Mr. Wood said, is now conducting an experiment in the four-year junior college.

Discussing the recent action of the University of Wisconsin, which changed the entrance requirements into that university so that it is now possible to offer a maximum of four units of music out of a required 15, Edgar B. Gordon, professor of music, said: "The failure to secure a more

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

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PUBLIC SCHOOL
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(Continued from Page 1)

nation of merchants and tradespeople, as if hard work and industry were things to be disparaged. Business develops qualities of honesty and sincerity, he said, and he pointed out the opportunity of the educators to further raise these standards with their pupils by helping "a boy to understand that no keenness of wit, no shrewdness of bargaining, no plausibility of reasoning, no trickiness of any sort can for a single moment overcome, or offset, a fundamental weakness of moral fiber," by enabling him to "acquire a certain ability or technique in meeting issues and making decisions," and by preparing him to "have a prevailing and honest respect for work and willingness to render a full measure of it."

The school, the domestic science course, teacher training classes, and the home must co-operate to prepare children for home-making, said Mrs. A. H. Reeve, president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, and Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of Boston schools, said that the school must inculcate high character and citizenship standards and the desire to act in accordance with these standards.

Welcomed by Mayor Nichols Boston's traditional interest in education was referred to Malcom E. Nichols, Mayor, in his address of welcome, in which he said "liberal education for the individual is accepted doctrine," and further praise of Boston as the "greatest of educational centers" was given by Milton C. Potter of Milwaukee, Wis., who made the response to the welcome for the educators.

The superintendents preceded the formal opening of their convention by six vespers services, breaking the custom of one joint session in order to enable the 15,000 visitors to get to services in six historic meeting-houses. The speakers were college presidents, marking another innovation at this convention. Formerly the college professor had a dominant place in the educational meetings but with the rise in power of the school administrators and principals he has slipped more and more into the background until this meeting when special emphasis is being placed upon the speeches made by a large number of college presidents and faculty members.

Plans for campaigns to obtain state laws providing for pensions for retired teachers were discussed at a luncheon presided over by Miss E. Ruth Pytle of Lincoln, Neb., chairman of the association's committee on retirement allowances.

Miss Pytle announced that 22 states have state-wide retirement laws and 19 others have laws applicable to certain cities, while in 16 states there is no retirement legislation whatever. The committee is working to obtain such legislation in every state which does not have it.

Governor and Mrs. Fuller received with Mrs. Evangeline L. Lindbergh, Joseph M. Gwinn, president of the Department of Superintendence, and Miss Cornelia S. Adair, president of the National Education Association, several thousand delegates being welcomed by them in the Hall of Flags at the State House.

Week-End Concerts

Fritz Kreisler gave his second Boston recital of the season in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, playing Bach's Concerto No. 1 in A minor, Vieuxtemps' Concerto No. 4 in D minor, the violinist's Introduction and Scherzo for violin alone, a Gluck Melodie, Couperin's "Chanson Louix XIII and Pavane," and Dohnanyi's "Ruralia Hungarica." There was the usual overflow audience, and even more than the usual enthusiasm. The tribute was well deserved, for the artist was in splendid form. His Bach had loveliness of tone, intellectual clarity and clean-cut and vitalizing rhythms. Upon the latter he conferred a distinction that it hardly could own at the hands of another. The Couperin stood forth in all the beauty of its unembellished charm. But why detail the excellences of a violinist who has no rival in the world?

The Handel and Haydn Society, Thompson Stone, conductor, gave its sixty-third performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" in the same hall last night. The soloists were Ethyl Hayden, soprano; Nevada Vayder, contralto; Henry Clancy, tenor, and Henri Scott, bass. The orchestra was made up of 66 men from the Boston Symphony. Much interest attached to the performance, because of the new conductor. Yet it seemed evident that Mr. Stone has been unable so far to impress upon his forces the standards which his been ex-

Forest Week Proclamation

By the President of the United States

FOR several years a special week has been set apart for public discussion of our forests and of what must be done to safeguard and restore them. Among the agencies making for progress in this direction, American Forest Week has proved its usefulness, and I am glad to proclaim it again and to announce that Canada is again concurrently observing a similar week.

The rehabilitation of our forests demands first of all that the forest fire evil be suppressed. Many of our forested states, with the co-operation of timberland owners, have undertaken organized protection against forest fires; and in recent years, under the Clarke-McNary Law, the Federal Government has given its support to the movement. This great co-operative enterprise must be extended and strengthened until every forested county in the United States is safeguarded against forest fires.

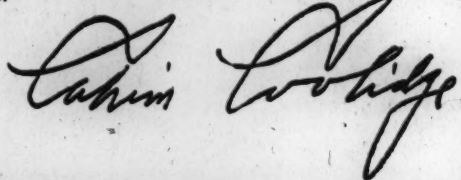
But we are still far from the goal of complete protection. Every year, on the average, 80,000 fires scourge our woodlands, steadily undermining their vitality. For this bad situation, the blame falls equally on us all. Public agencies rarely provide adequate protection against fire, the timberland owner is too often indifferent to his property, the forest worker is too often neglectful of the future forest; the average citizen is too often careless with fire in the woods. We must all gain such respect for the forest that its destruction through indifference or carelessness shall be unthinkable.

We cannot permanently abuse our forests with impunity. The soil is the ultimate source of all our wealth and of life itself. One-fourth of our American soil is best suited for forests. Much of this land is already idle. More of it is being made idle by destructive logging and fire. Yet we cannot safely permit our forest land to lie fallow and useless any more than we can permit our farms and factories to lie idle.

To make our vast empire of forest land fully productive of continuous crops of timber will have momentous consequences in our national life. It will give agriculture the advantage of a new valuable crop. It will afford permanent employment to millions of men in the forest industries. It will provide raw materials for many industries. It will furnish traffic for our railroads. It will maintain foreign and domestic commerce. It will restore our forests as conservers of soil and water, and as givers of health and pleasure to our people.

We already have made a beginning in forest renewal; but the task is stupendous, and we should permit no satisfaction over what has been done to blind us to the magnitude of what remains to be done.

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate and set aside as American Forest Week the week beginning April 22 and ending April 28, in this year of 1928. I recommend to the governors of the various states that they also designate this week for special observance by all our people; and that where practicable and not in conflict with law or custom, Arbor Day be observed during the course of the same week. I urge that during this week all citizens and appropriate organizations—including public officials, legislators, business organizations, educators, editors, clergymen, landowners, and others—give thought to the preservation and wise use of our forests, to the end that energetic forest policies will be adopted in all communities.



pected. The chorus revealed familiar virtues and familiar faults. The soloists likewise appeared to be following trodden paths. Even the orchestra failed to display the quality that was to be looked for. The performers all labored faithfully, but the animating spark was absent. It is only fair to assume, in view of his accomplishments, that Mr. Stone with longer association will be able to revivify his forces.

The People's Symphony Orchestra, William F. Hoffmann, conductor, gave its fourteenth concert of the season yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall. Mrs. Rose Zullian, mezzo-soprano, and F. E. Burgstaller, player of the cello, were the assisting artists. The program opened with Tchaikovsky's "1812" Overture, in which the ensemble was not what we have come to expect from this organization. Attacks were ragged and there was a tendency to force the brass choir to the point of shrilling instead of trumpeting. Of special interest was the first performance in Boston of "Salammbô" Invocation to Tancred, by Henry F. Gilbert, a dramatic scene for soprano and orchestra. The text, from Flaubert, is imaginative, and the musical accompaniment, although poetic, never falters melodically nor does it ever become uninteresting. Mrs. Zullian, whose lovely voice, by the way, has now acquired a decidedly dramatic element, was received with enthusiasm.

At a November concert in 1923, this orchestra presented the Strauss waltz, "Tales from the Vienna Woods," which was again on the program yesterday, and as formerly, F. E. Burgstaller played the solo part written for either in the original program. We learn from the program notes that there is a considerable "literature" for this instrument. Possibly, some time, a more adequate vehicle may be provided for the display of Mr. Burgstaller's talent, for talent, together with intelligence, he certainly possesses. The program, which closed with the Goldmark Symphony, Opus 26, evidently gave great pleasure to the large audience.

In her program at Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon, Cecile de Horvath, pianist, made various departures from routine. She placed no accents at the beginning, neither

did she essay Bach or Beethoven. Instead, the scintillant measures of Schubert's A flat minor Impromptu and a brief, formal "Minuet a l'italico" by Sebebeck led to Glazounoff's Sonata in B flat minor. The Schubertian music is played so much by young students in pursuit of technique that few concert pianists take the trouble to play it. Yet with the grace and lightness Miss de Horvath brought to it, it seemed a fitting choice. The Minuet is little more than a frisky trifle, but it emerged with a polished smoothness that, again, justified the presence of the pianist. However, was another matter, since its length seemed rather tangled at Miss de Horvath's hands, and since its musical material is little better than mediocre.

Miss de Horvath set Debussy's Ballade and Liszt's B minor Ballade in juxtaposition. Here were interesting contrasts as well as similarities in methods and manners. The pianist clarified the songful interludes and made the decorations of each bright and sharp. A pair of Chopin's Mazurkas and Moszkowski's lengthy G flat Etude followed. In the Mazurkas, the pianist was fleet-fingered and capable. In the longer Etude, the same foggy-fog of structure, the same obscurity as in the Sonata played earlier, resulted. From the evidence of Saturday's concert, brief compositions, exacting in technical details and decorative rather than serious in scope, are best suited to Miss de Horvath's style of playing. In music of this caliber she was heard to best advantage.

The final orchestral concert of Ernest Schelling's fourth series for young people was given in Jordan Hall Saturday morning. Oscar Shumsky, boy violinist, played the Allegro Appassionato from Mendelssohn's Concerto. His astonishing performance won prolonged applause. The orchestra of Boston Symphony men played the Allegro Moderato from Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, Chabrier's "Española," Sowerby's "The Irish Washerwoman" and Tchaikovsky's Marche Slave. In honor of the Schubert centenary, Mr. Schelling told the audience something of the composer's career, and then explained the final group of instruments, the percussion. The children were much delighted with the revelation that "America" could be played on the kettle-drums! The audience's own triumph came when the huge thermometer registered summa cum laude for their singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner."

Winners of gold medals for their notebooks of the season were George Oliver Clark Jr., Alice Clark and Ruth M. Prendergast. The series this year has been as successful as ever, and its interest for the children has been even greater than in previous years. These concerts are performing an important service, and Mr. Schelling deserves every encouragement to continue them.

NAVAL PROGRAM PLEASES BRITAIN

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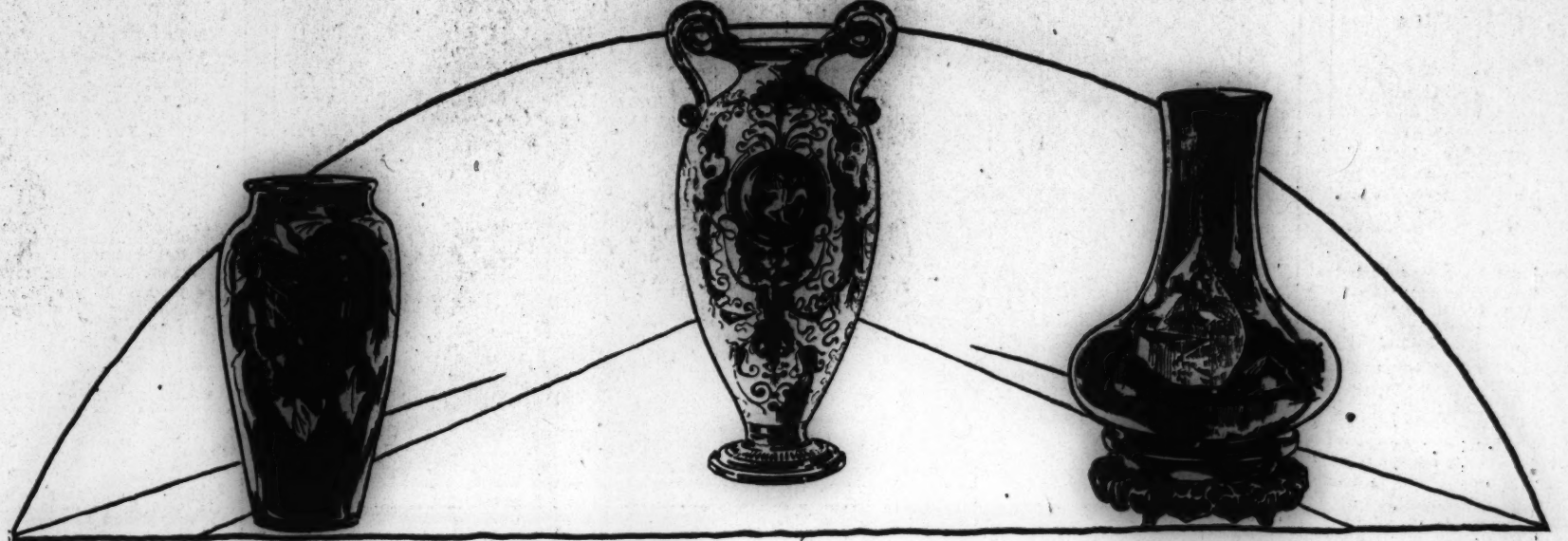
a strong plea for "national co-operation instead of competition." Mr. Herter declared armed forces "will not much longer be used to carry out the will of one nation, but will be at the common service of all until they are reduced by international agreement to the status of a police force and used to maintain the welfare of all nations alike."

"This is the wrong time in the world's history to start competitive naval building which will lead to a race in armaments," he asserted.

Mr. Herter declared the United States has pursued a policy of patient waiting during the past five years and that it has the right to such naval construction as will place it on a "parity" with other great nations.

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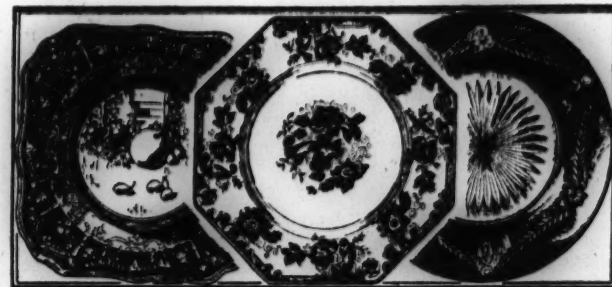
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Relief From College Domination
Demanded for Secondary Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

liberal recognition of music for entrance into the state universities has not been due solely to the conservatism of the academic mind, but it also has been due to a lack of standards and a definiteness as to content of high-school music courses offered for credit.

"In the development of music courses in high school we must make a sharp distinction between curricular and extra-curricular music. Those of the curricular type must be included in the regular high-school program on precisely the same basis as all other subjects. The courses adopted for university entrance credit by the University of Wisconsin are: History and appreciation of music, choral music, theory and harmony, orchestra, band, applied music under teachers accredited by the State Department of Education. The university prescribes the general content and conditions under which these courses must be given if they are offered for credit."

New Era in Senior High School "The older high school boy has been the neglected child of the educational family circle," said Edward J. Bates, associate professor of secondary education, Boston University School of Education. "For some time the early adolescent has been receiving our attention," he explained.

"and we are well on our way to better educational practices in the intermediate grades through the scientific development of the junior-high school. But the senior high-school teacher has occupied a position of isolation and hardly understands the language employed by those in the lower grades and kindergarten. By his close proximity to the college has been dominated by the fetish of college entrance requirements and ignorant of the requirements of youth."

"A new era has dawned for the senior high school as universal education has gradually crept up the incline. Legal enactments of one kind and another have given force to advancing public opinion, and the youth that formerly left school somewhere below the tenth grade is continuing on, and there is no denying him. Changed social and economic conditions are even more insistent than compulsory school laws, and the traditional formulas of education no longer work."

"Academic subjects must justify themselves for large majorities of noncollege preparatory students. It is to this new task that the senior high-school teacher must address himself: To have a clear understanding of later adolescence, to know the proximate needs of the older boy, and to make the proper adaptations of subject and method to meet the dual relation."

Network of Air Routes From Europe Covers 55,000 Miles

Real Scope for Aircraft in Long Routes—Air Express Seeks to Silence Engines and Propellers—One-Day London-Paris Return Trip Gives 8 Hours' Stay

By HARRY HARPER

Author of "The Air Way," "The Steel Construction of Airplanes," etc.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—So swift is aerial progress that the wonder of yesterday becomes commonplace today, while the marvel of today is a matter of routine tomorrow.

Commercial aviation now stands at the threshold of a phase which will make 1928 the most memorable year since 8½ years ago, civil flying first began.

Throughout the world, today, official statistics compiled by the British Air Ministry show that there are already 55,000 miles of organized airplane routes, and during this coming season the total will be augmented considerably. The period of experiment is ending. Practical development has begun.

When, in August, 1919, the world's first aeroline express began flying daily between London and Paris, the airplane employed was a single-engine, 350-horsepower machine carrying 2 passengers in a tiny cabin only just large enough to hold them. Today on this route some of the machines used are triple-engine craft weighing 8 tons and developing just over 2000 horsepower, and carrying 15 passengers in a big saloon in addition to a pilot, engineer, and steward. The air expresses of today provide almost as great a contrast to the machines of 1919 as does a modern railway coach to those open trucks in which, years ago, the first railway travelers used to jolt along, clunder from the engine blowing into their faces. Much sooner, also, than many think the problems will be solved of great luxurious aerial machines far outstripping in size anything attempted hitherto. There is no fundamental difficulty that cannot be solved. It is simply a question of time, experiment, and adequate funds.

Sound-Proof Cabins

In the meanwhile important technical progress is being made with view to lessening the noise which assails the ears of airway passengers when the machine in which they are sitting is rushing at 100 miles an hour above the earth. Experiments are in hand which aim at rendering airplane cabins sound-proof. Tests are also being made in silencing engines and in reducing the noises made by rapidly revolving propellers.

Another instance of progress is the provision on large machines of buffet attendants, meals and light refreshments being served while the aircraft is in flight. In one big airplane, during its midday flight between London and Paris, a four-course luncheon is now served. Another development in which great advances should be made in 1928 is in the institution of sleeping berths for long-distance night journeys over illuminated sections of the European airways. The 230-mile London-Paris airway is now provided with a complete night-flying equipment of main and subsidiary aerial beacons, while the alighting ground at Croydon is illuminated by floodlights of 750,000 candlepower. On the Berlin-Königsberg line aerial wagon-lits, fitted with sleeping berths for four passengers, have been in operation for some time, and are to be replaced this season by new craft providing sleeping accommodation for eight passengers.

On all main European air routes traffic is now increasing. As a result of this growth, enabling companies to spread their working costs over a greater volume of traffic, the operating charges are being reduced, and the financial prospects of aerial transport are being rendered much more favorable.

Cost Being Reduced

In 1922 the operating cost of a typical single-engine passenger plane on European airways was \$1 per ton-mile. With one of the latest triple-engine craft this figure has been reduced to approximately 44 cents per ton-mile.

The airway companies of Britain, France and Germany are now at work on plans which will add thousands of miles to existing routes. This summer one will be able to stroll into the fine domed booking-hall of the new London air station—in many ways the most perfectly appointed in the world—and buy an airplane ticket for Copenhagen, Moscow, Constantinople, Northern Africa or Persia. And that merely suggests the ramifications of an airway system which is in its infancy, and is constantly extending. More than 50 cities in Europe can now be reached by air within 24 hours of leaving London, and before the 1928 season ends it is probable that passengers from London will be flying through as far as Peking, China. This 5500-mile air journey via Berlin and Moscow will, as soon as night as well as day flying is instituted, be accomplished in about 3½ days, as compared with 18 days by earth travel.

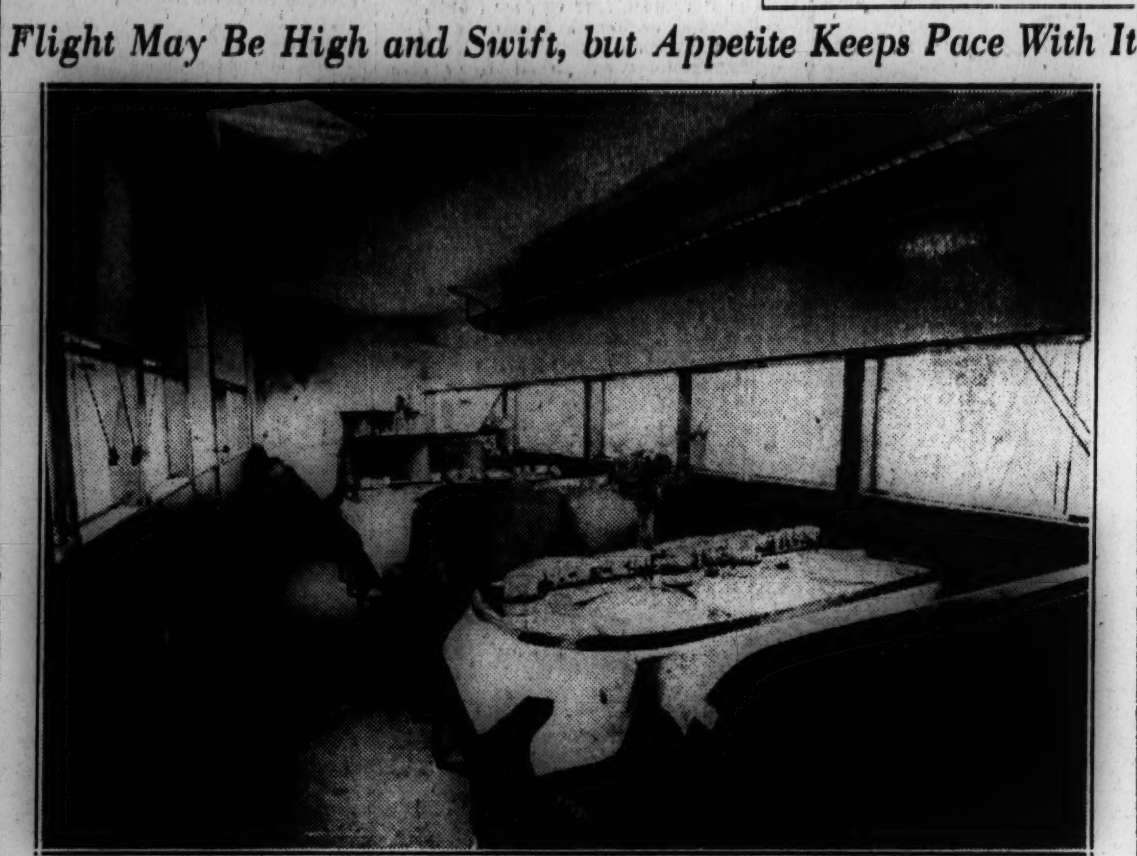
A New Feature

A new feature in air traffic is that services are being instituted to satisfy the special needs of various groups of airway patrons. One winged express this season will enable theatergoers in London to fly to Paris in the evening, see a play in the French capital that night, and return to London early next morning. By another London-Paris service women shoppers, sweeping skyward from London early in the morning, will be able to spend eight hours in Paris and fly back again that same evening.

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SALOON ON LONDON-PARIS AIRPLANE
A Four-Course Luncheon is Now Served on Machines of the London-Paris Airway on its Midday Flight Between Croydon and Le Bourget. Another Expected Development is the Institution of Sleeping Cars for Long-Distance Night Journeys.

mer season arrange a much closer working between the airplane routes of various countries. Separate companies are being merged into national organizations, and what experts now predict is a fusion of such national companies in a powerful, international, all-embracing enterprise, operating aerial transport throughout Europe upon a unified plan. Flying knows no frontiers. To the air express pilot Europe is represented not by different nations but just by so many big air stations: London, Paris, Madrid, Rome—these are merely ports of call upon the distance-devouring airways. In a route which will be operating this season, between Berlin and Madrid, four different companies, German, French, Spanish, and Italian, are in charge of different sections. Even more cosmopolitan is the trunk air line which extends across Europe from London to Constantinople.

Long Routes

Every portent is now favorable for forging airlines stretching thousands of miles. It is on long routes that the real scope lies for aircraft. On comparatively short lines, bearing in mind the delays occasioned by motorcar connections between cities and outlying aerodromes, the speed of the airplane has hardly time to make itself apparent. But given a route extending across a continent, or passing above an ocean, and the pace at which the flying machine moves will enable it to reduce journeys of weeks to days, and those of days to hours.

The lesson Europe has learned, in more than eight years of trial and error, is that the future for commercial airplanes lies not in competition over short routes, with existing earth transport, but in immense journeys spanning distances which can only be traversed at present by tedious, time-wasting travel in boat or train.

Whither Progress Trends

Where is all this wonderful progress tending? I will tell you. The airlines at present in operation, and those now about to be opened up, represent merely a prelude to the organization of vast transoceanic and other routes which, as soon as they are in existence, will guide the globe completely by air, round-the-world time schedules being so arranged that departures and arrivals of airplanes and airplanes all connect in one swift, smooth-working plan. During 1928 we are to see the first

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TANGIER ISSUE STILL REQUIRES UNIFIED POLICY

Status of Strategic Point Thought a Suitable Problem for League

By MARC T. GREENE
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TANGIER—There is a growing feeling among the representatives of the powers and their nationals in Morocco that the problem of Tangier, with its highly strategic position at the entrance to the Mediterranean, can finally be solved only by complete accord as to the international character of the port among the countries now participating in the tri-partite agreement and two or three others as well. One of these others, it is clear, should be Italy; and it is felt by many that America,

having expended a great deal in the "pacification" of the country, they are now in the position of seeing somebody else run it and profit in it. Furthermore, it is clear that no future problem of the Mediterranean can be settled or even considered without the active participation of Italy. And Tangier might easily become the most vital problem of any.

Present Plan Works Well

The desirability is thus apparent for a rearrangement as to the status of Tangier, although thus far things have been running very smoothly under the tri-partite agreement. Mediterranean authorities, and especially experts in respect of Morocco, do not, however, believe that the status quo is the endurable one, both because of Spanish dissatisfaction with it and because of the non-inclusion of Italy.

The matter is, not improbably, one which may wisely be submitted to the League of Nations. But it is altogether essential that a permanent arrangement, satisfactory to all powers, especially those having interests in the Mediterranean, be reached as soon as possible. Whether America should be to any extent a party to it is a question not lightly to be considered. Her interests in Tangier, commercially speaking, are not at present large, but one American ship a month calling here. It is, however, conceivable that even these interests may become larger; and other considerations are, of course, involved.

French Government Protects Eight Algerian National Parks

"Park of Cedars" Is Name of That in Which the Cedars Have Reached Their Most Magnificent Development, Some With a Girth of 25 Feet

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The cedars of Algeria are in a fair way to become as famous as the cypresses of Lebanon. In Algeria eight national parks have been created; in them cedars abound. But to the loveliest of these parks, where cedars are most magnificent, the name "National Park of Cedars" has been given. The cedars of the Mt. Lebanon, with their short, fasciated leaves and erect cones, are becoming rare, but in Algeria the green seedlings flourish along with specimens hundreds of years old.

At an altitude of 4500 feet is the "round-point" or heart of this National Park of Cedars. Here is a small acre of fresh meadow, where cows graze and a chalet peeping from under the cones of the forest gives shelter. Some of these cedars have a girth of 25 feet.

This park of cedars is close by the summit of the watershed of the Ouarsenis Mountains. A short walk from the cedars of the park, to the top of the peak called Kef Siga, 1714 meters, from which point of vantage the view is not less than wonderful. East and west the range prolongs. Northward, but hidden by a shoal of mountain ridges, lies the Mediterranean. Sloping, however, in that general direction, wander the folds of the Ouarsenis, parting here and there for streams to pass to the main river, called Chelif.

From Algiers one comes by train to Afeville in the Chelif Valley, and from there proceeds by autobus to Teniet-el-Had. He has now come a total of 125 miles, which has taken him 8½ hours in the morning until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. There remains a 10-mile circuitous mountain road to be followed up to the heart of the national park.

The eight national parks of Algeria are of different sizes, varying from 2500 to nearly 50,000 acres. That of the cedars spoken of here is about 3600 acres and lies four-fifths on the northern slopes of the Ouarsenis Mountains and a fifth on the southern. A decree of the Governor-General of Algeria as long ago as Feb. 17, 1921, set apart these sections of the country as national parks "to assure the protection of the natural beauties of the colony and to develop tourism." No hunting is permitted in these areas, the game being free to roam at will and the birds to fly without harm.

EMBARGO HELPS QUEENSLAND SUGAR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queens.—The sugar-growers of Queensland are jubilant at the decision of the Federal Government to extend the embargo on foreign-grown sugar for three years. The 1927 cane crop promises to be a record, 486,963 tons of sugar being expected.

The 1926 crop yielded 282,272 tons. The statistical officers declare that there will be a yield of 3,575,316 tons of cane, compared with 2,925,662 tons in 1926—an increase of 649,654 tons, or 22 per cent.

FEWER ITALIANS FOR AUSTRALIA

Fascist Policy Involves Reduction of Migrants to Sugar Fields

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queens.—On his return from the north, the Royal Italian Consul for Italy, Count di San Marzano, declared that his Government had decided on a rigid restriction of emigration throughout the world. There are many Italians in the north of Queensland, in the sugar fields. Many are working as cane-cutters, and many own their own plantations and are prospering.

In future, the consul explained, permission to come to Queensland will only be granted at the request of very close relatives, and then only when such relatives are able to maintain the nominated migrant and guarantee work for him.

"This action has been taken for two reasons," said Count di Marzano. "Under Fascist Italy, great improvements have taken place, not only industrially, but morally. It is derogatory to the dignity of Italy that her citizens should have to seek work haphazard in a foreign land. Secondly, industry has been stabilized to such an extent that it is possible to offer Italians sufficient work in their own country."

"In other countries, when Italian labor is required for specific purposes, arrangements may be made with the Italian Government whereby the migrants will be guaranteed definite rates of pay and conditions, and these will have to be ratified; in some cases deposits will have to be made before the migrants will be allowed to leave Italy."

In Australia there is a Federal law prohibiting persons from entering the country under contract for definite work, so this provision will not apply here.

PLEA TO OUTLAW WAR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—A resolution calling on all the peoples and governments of the world to outlaw war was passed by a large gathering of women of different nationalities at the Women's Day deliberations recently held in Madras.

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KING OF IRAK SEEKS PEACE ON FRONTIERS

Recent Raids From Nejd on Southern Border Alarm Residents

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BAGDAD—King Faisal of Iraq, although laboring under the stress and tension produced by the recent raids of Wahabi tribesmen from Nejd on Iraq's southern frontier, made statements in a recent interview calculated to calm his countrymen who were greatly excited because of the outrages committed on their borders. He was emphatic in his assertions that his Government had no intention of retaliating by invading territory under Ibn Saud, the Wahabi King of Hejaz and Nejd, and with equal emphasis reiterated his desire for friendly relations with his neighbors.

Shaikh Hafis Wahabi, who had gone to Kuwait on behalf of Ibn Saud to negotiate a settlement of the Iraqi-Nejd frontier difficulties, said that Faisal ed-Dawish, the leader of the Mutair raiders, could not be described as a rebel against Ibn Saud, but he

was "dissident." He had disobeyed Ibn Saud's orders because the latter thought that the Iraq-Nejd difficulties should be settled by negotiating, while Faisal ed-Dawish thought they ought to be settled by the sword.

Shaikh Hafis Wahabi declared that Ibn Saud had already dispatched an expedition against Faisal ed-Dawish. He considered that the latter had about 1000 followers.

For the moment Faisal ed-Dawish has vanished into the desert, but he may raid again at any moment, and the responsible authorities in Iraq are endeavoring to maintain their defenses with the utmost vigor. Of the movements of Ibn Saud himself reliable news is scanty, but there are constant rumors that he is endeavoring to raise a large tribal force to attack Ar-Raiyah (the Mutair headquarters) from the south. It is possible, however, that he may find this difficult, as the shaikhs of the Atab and Ajman tribes who dominate the locality are believed to be sympathetic toward Faisal ed-Dawish and disinclined to assist Ibn Saud to subdue him.

Public indignation in Iraq remains acute, and all the vernacular newspapers have published strongly worded articles calling for energetic action by the Government.

SIVAS TO REOPEN AMERICAN SCHOOL

CONSTANTINOPLE (AP)—Close on the heels of the closing of the American school at Bursa for alleged distribution of religious propaganda, comes the announcement that the Government has granted permission to reopen the American school for boys at Sivas, closed in 1925, and authorization to open the vocational department of the American School at Merzifon.

The American colony greets the Government's move with approval and as confirming the contention of the Government that the closing of the school at Bursa was not done as an act of hostility but merely the result of the republic's desecularization of education.

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"POOR WHITES" TAKE TO FARMS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Cousins Experiment Shows How Long-Standing Problem Can Be Solved

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOHANNESBURG (South Africa)—A serious effort to dispose of the "poor white" question is being made in South Africa, mainly through the initiative of C. W. Cousins, Secretary for Labor, and a problem very generally considered insoluble has now been successfully taken in hand.

During the last three years Mr. Cousins declares he has taken over control of 2000 families of rural poor and placed them at all classes of work and he finds that, contrary to the general impression, the great majority of these people were quite willing to work. They took naturally to farming life and in other circumstances would become good farm laborers.

Mr. Cousins had tried an experiment in a desolate portion of the veld in the Hartbeespoort (Transvaal) area. One hundred families had been placed there, and now, what had been a dreary stretch of untamed veld was a series of tilled fields and wheatlands. The Government expenditure in placing these families there had been, one half repaid within one year.

The poor white problem, declared Mr. Cousins, was one primarily for the State. The Dutch Reformed Church had made great efforts to tackle the question, but all the evidence went to show that no public organization could tackle the problem successfully.

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By MABEL FITZGERALD



WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PUBLISHING SECTION ANSWERING

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TWO NEW WORLD INDOOR RECORDS

S. W. Carr Pole Vaults 14 ft. 1 in., While Schwarze Breaks Shotput Mark

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK.—Establishing a new world indoor pole-vaulting record of 14 ft. 1 in., to win the championship of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States in that event, Sabin W. Carr, 28, captain of the Yale University track team, easily furnished the feature event of the championship games which were held at Madison Square Garden, Saturday night. Not only is this a new indoor record, but it also better the outdoor record of 14 ft. 1 in. made by Carr last year.

H. H. Schwarze of the Illinois Athletic Club and former University of Wisconsin star, broke the indoor world's record for the 16-pound shotput when he won that event with 49 ft. 4 in.

The Illinois Athletic Club won the team championship with 43 points, thus retaining a title which it had lost to the New York Athletic Club last year. The Mercury Foot combination was second with 13 points while the Chicago Athletic Union was third with 12.

50-Yard Dash.—Won by Karl Widmer, Illinois, 7.2 seconds. Second, J. P. Sullivan, University of Pennsylvania, 7.4. Third, A. H. Miller, B. A. University of California, 7.6. Second, J. P. Sullivan, University of Pennsylvania, 7.4. Third, A. H. Miller, B. A. University of California, 7.6.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by L. P. Hoss, Yale, 16.4 seconds. Second, J. P. Sullivan, University of Pennsylvania, 16.6. Third, A. H. Miller, B. A. University of California, 16.8. Second, J. P. Sullivan, University of Pennsylvania, 16.6. Third, A. H. Miller, B. A. University of California, 16.8.

200-Yard Dash.—Won by L. P. Hoss, Yale, 34.2 seconds. Second, J. P. Sullivan, University of Pennsylvania, 34.4. Third, A. H. Miller, B. A. University of California, 34.6. Second, J. P. Sullivan, University of Pennsylvania, 34.4. Third, A. H. Miller, B. A. University of California, 34.6.

400-Yard Dash.—Won by L. P. Hoss, Yale, 1:10.2. Second, J. P. Sullivan, University of Pennsylvania, 1:10.4. Third, A. H. Miller, B. A. University of California, 1:10.6. Second, J. P. Sullivan, University of Pennsylvania, 1:10.4. Third, A. H. Miller, B. A. University of California, 1:10.6.

800-Yard Dash.—Won by L. P. Hoss, Yale, 2:20.2. Second, J. P. Sullivan, University of Pennsylvania, 2:20.4. Third, A. H. Miller, B. A. University of California, 2:20.6. Second, J. P. Sullivan, University of Pennsylvania, 2:20.4. Third, A. H. Miller, B. A. University of California, 2:20.6.

1600-Yard Dash.—Won by L. P. Hoss, Yale, 5:40.2. Second, J. P. Sullivan, University of Pennsylvania, 5:40.4. Third, A. H. Miller, B. A. University of California, 5:40.6. Second, J. P. Sullivan, University of Pennsylvania, 5:40.4. Third, A. H. Miller, B. A. University of California, 5:40.6.

3200-Yard Dash.—Won by L. P. Hoss, Yale, 11:20.2. Second, J. P. Sullivan, University of Pennsylvania, 11:20.4. Third, A. H. Miller, B. A. University of California, 11:20.6. Second, J. P. Sullivan, University of Pennsylvania, 11:20.4. Third, A. H. Miller, B. A. University of California, 11:20.6.

6400-Yard Dash.—Won by L. P. Hoss, Yale, 22:40.2. Second, J. P. Sullivan, University of Pennsylvania, 22:40.4. Third, A. H. Miller, B. A. University of California, 22:40.6. Second, J. P. Sullivan, University of Pennsylvania, 22:40.4. Third, A. H. Miller, B. A. University of California, 22:40.6.

England Defeats France and Rugby

Ireland Springs a Surprise by Defeating Scotland at Edinburgh

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY STANDINGS
England 3 0 0 35 22 6
France 2 0 1 31 45 32
Scotland 1 0 1 22 32 3
Ireland 0 0 1 22 45 3

TWICKENHAM, England.—England's convincing victory over France here Sunday, by 18 points to 8, coupled with the unexpected overthrow of Scotland by Ireland at Edinburgh 12 to 6, puts the Englishmen in an unassailable position in the international championship Rugby race although unless they manage to beat France with Scotland in the match for the Calcutta Cup here, March 17, they will have to share the premier honors with either Wales or Ireland.

King George and a multitude of his subjects who saw England's performance here, have few doubts as to their ability to hold their own with Scotland. England has fielded substantially the same team in four successive matches and has shown the youthful speed and individual brilliance in now being cemented by the greatest factor of combined play.

England's quality was exemplified by the forwards, that led to France's defeat Saturday. Never before have the French been so completely out of themselves at the headquarters of the game. French teams always look exceptionally lively and energetic, but this time they were completely out of themselves at the headquarters of the game.

Scotland failed against Ireland and England, but they were not anything like the same team as the forwards. The pack looked gallantly against Ireland's eight; but behind them, the backs were completely out of themselves at the headquarters of the game.

Grayson-Bell Wins Ski-Running Title Leads Field of 21 for the Canadian Championship

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OTTAWA, Ont.—Bryce Grayson-Bell of this city won the Canadian ski-running championship here Sunday when he led a field of 21 competitors over the seven-mile course on the Gatineau almost all the way, finishing in 47. In front of the three runners was also of this city, Grayson-Bell's victory was a clean-cut one, under almost perfect conditions, but the contest for second place was exceptionally close, Clark being only four seconds ahead of A. Gravel of Montreal, while G. Nelson of Montreal was fourth, 10 seconds behind Gravel.

The times of the first four were:
B. Grayson-Bell, Ottawa, 47.00
A. Gravel, Montreal, 51.00
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J. P. Sullivan, University of Pennsylvania, 53.00

IRELAND'S VICTORY GIVES WALES TITLE
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL
Wales 2 0 0 4 2 4
Scotland 1 0 1 2 2 3
England 0 0 1 2 2 3

GLASGOW, Ireland.—Ireland's victory over Scotland Saturday by 1 goal to 0 in the final match of the international association football championship in favor of Wales. The solitary point was obtained by Harry Chambers, who played for Bury in the English League. The Anglo-Scottish match at Wembley, which was usually the deciding match of the season, will decide, therefore, only whether England or Scotland shall occupy the bottom position in the final table.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS
Yale 48, Princeton 17.
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VISITORS TAKE MOST OF SPOILS

Ottawa Skaters Win Three Titles, Detroit One and Toronto Two

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TORONTO, Ont.—Visiting skaters secured most of the spoils at the Canadian championship meet, concluded Saturday afternoon, with only two of the titles remaining in Toronto. Miss Margaret McBride, who proved the star of the meet, by her sprint to the ladies' throne, won one of the major honors for Toronto, while Miss Flossie Hurd kept the other.

Ottawa, showing superiority in the minor ranks, was the big winner, getting three titles. The men's senior championship went to Detroit, being won by Percy Johnston, a former Toronto skater. The East, against the West, was a close race, with the championship going to the latter.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Seventy minutes of stirring hockey failed to produce a score and the eighth game of the season between Minneapolis and Duluth in the American Professional Hockey Association ended in a scoreless tie. The game was a close one, with the home team leading for most of the time.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—In a game played by Minneapolis and Duluth, the home team led for most of the time, but the visitors took the lead in the third period. The game was a close one, with the home team leading for most of the time.

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Millers Tie With Duluth Hornets, 0-0

Kansas City Wins Rough Game From St. Paul to Tie for Third Place

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDINGS
Duluth 10 12 10 41
Minneapolis 10 12 10 41
St. Paul 10 12 10 41
Winnipeg 10 12 10 41

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RANGERS AGAIN LEAD DIVISION

Win and Ties Boston Loses Detroit Ties for Third With Pittsburgh

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDINGS
United States Division
Boston 10 12 10 41
Detroit 10 12 10 41
Pittsburgh 10 12 10 41
New York 10 12 10 41

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DETROIT, Mich.—Detroit went into a tie with Pittsburgh for third place in the National Hockey League Sunday night by holding the New York Rangers to a scoreless tie in a game played at the latter's home.

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YALE SWIMMERS BEAT PRINCETON

Water Polo Team Also Wins For the Blue

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Two Swimmers: STRASSER WINS CLASS C TITLE

Defend Laurels Misses Norelius, Condon and Boczek Win on Final Day at Buffalo

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Two champions successfully defended their titles while another was dethroned in the concluding day of competition for the women's Amateur Athletic Union of the United States indoor championships in the 75-foot pool of the Buffalo Athletic Club Saturday.

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STRASSER WINS CLASS C TITLE

Defeats L. S. Green for the United States Squash Tennis Honors

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
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Hill Establishes a New Archery Record

Howard Hill, archery professional at the Opa Locks Club, near here, set a new world's record for the bow and arrow when he won the 391 yds. 1 ft. 1 in. The former world's record of 366 yds. was held by C. D. Curtis of Pembina, N. D.

OVERTIME VICTORY FOR HARVARD TEAM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—By playing a strong defensive game and taking advantage of two of its scoring opportunities, the Harvard varsity hockey team defeated the Yale varsity here Saturday night in the opening game of their series by a score of 2 to 1. It was one of the hardest-fought hockey games these two colleges have ever played against each other and required an overtime period to decide the winner.

Harvard scored in the first period when John Tudor '29 took the puck away from R. F. Wilson '30 and scored. It was the only goal scored until Yale evened the count after two minutes of play in the third period, when Ryan scored the puck out to Paul Curtis '29, who shot it past the Harvard goalie to tie the score.

The winning goal was made by Capt. J. P. Chase '28, Harvard, who received a passout from Tudor after two minutes of play in the overtime and shot it past the Yale goalie to win the game. The summary: HARVARD, Tudor, Wetmore, Iw. Curran, Fletcher Chase, Holbrook, C. C. Vaughan, Fletcher Giddings, Lakin, Iw. Palmer, Fletcher Howard, H. W. Bigelow, Iw. Curran, Cady Batsall, A. S. Bigelow, Iw. Curran.

Yale, Tudor, Wetmore, Iw. Curran, Fletcher Chase, Holbrook, C. C. Vaughan, Fletcher Giddings, Lakin, Iw. Palmer, Fletcher Howard, H. W. Bigelow, Iw. Curran, Cady Batsall, A. S. Bigelow, Iw. Curran.

Grayson-Bell Wins Ski-Running Title

Leads Field of 21 for the Canadian Championship

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COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS
Yale 48, Princeton 17.
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ETCHEBASTER PLAYS ON BOSTON COURT

Pierre Etchebaster, professional court tennis champion of the United States and France, played an exhibition match at the Boston Athletic Association on Sunday, and won by 6-1, 6-1, 6-1.

Etchebaster, who recently won from Jack A. Souter in the tournament for the Boston title, defeated the Boston champion, J. P. Sullivan, 6-1, 6-1, 6-1.

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HUDDESFIELD TOWN NEAR DUAL VICTORY

LONDON.—Huddersfield, Town advanced nearer to bringing off a dual victory in the association football league and the cup competitions Saturday by defeating the Bolton Wanderers and joining Everton in the first division standing with 36 points.

The first division Huddersfield had won a first-division game at Bolton, 1-0, on Saturday, and now had 36 points and Cardiff City has 34. Chelsea had a priceless opportunity to draw away in the second-division race, as its leaders, but it was not reduced.

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COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Pennsylvania 24, Dartmouth 14.

Art News and Comment

The Buckingham Collection of Ancient Chinese Bronzes

Chicago
Few people know that some of the finest Chinese bronzes in existence are to be found in the Art Institute of Chicago. In the Lucy Maudie Buckingham memorial collection. These have been brought together in the last few years by her sister, Miss Kate Buckingham, and have been chosen solely with regard to quality rather than for great variety of form or purpose. Within a few weeks three magnificent specimens have been acquired, one from the treasures of the late Tuan Fang, and the other two from the Matsukata collection which has been dispersed by the recent financial reverses in Japan.

These bronzes are all ceremonial vessels which were used on important occasions centuries ago, and whose actual dates are very difficult to determine. They have been revered for centuries by the Chinese who published large illustrated catalogues of some of the most important collections in China. The bronzes are dated by dynasties, and a Chinese, because of his veneration for antiquity, generally places a bronze in the dynasty preceding that which an Occidental would name.

The great age for ceremonial bronzes in China was the Chou dynasty, a long period stretching from 1122 B. C. to 249 B. C. The Chinese, and, indeed, many Occidental collectors are eager to attribute bronzes of primitive form to the Shang dynasty which immediately preceded the Chou, but it is very doubtful if any of the bronzes known to us antedate the twelfth century B. C. From inscriptions on many of the bronzes it appears that they were usually made for some feudal lord who wished to commemorate an honor conferred on him by the Emperor. He therefore caused the bronze to be cast ostensibly to the glory of his ancestors, but did not begin to mention the esteem in which their unworthy descendant was held.

Some bronzes have been in collections for hundreds of years, and have been passed down as priceless family heirlooms, carefully cleaned and polished from time to time till they look a brownish ebony in color. During the Chou dynasty there surely were thousands upon thousands of fine bronzes, since doubtless all the noble families of the feudal states must have owned them in order to conduct proper services for the veneration of their ancestors. About 212 B. C. an excited emperor of the Tsin Dynasty, which succeeded the Chou, called in all the bronzes in the realm and proceeded to have them cast into 12 statues 50 feet high. In spite of the enormous number of vessels which were required for this purpose, there is no doubt that many family heirlooms were melted, and it is quite possible that some of the finest bronzes date from the time of the Tsin Emperor who not only destroyed the bronzes, but ordered all books to be burned in an attempt to start China's history and culture anew.

The result of this wholesale destruction was naturally a change in style, and the Han Dynasty (206 B. C.-220 A. D.) saw an entirely different type of bronze develop, lighter and more graceful in form, covered, generally, with gold leaf, burnished to the surface, and with more conventional and geometrical decoration.

The Buckingham collection is particularly strong in the early Chou bronzes. These are all massive in form, and impressive in the way in which the decoration of the surface, always dignified, is adapted to the form of the object. They are heavy, so that they are almost impossible to move, and their design is an integral part of the design. Mysterious animal heads and forms with sinuous bodies are everywhere to be found. Even very abstract shapes are seen to have had an real origin, but one does not realize this until one has seen the actual animals were often represented.

The oriental races seem to delight in inventing composite animals, borrowing different members from different species, and assembling them into an unbelievably realistic creation. These animals and near-animals, arranged in striking patterns on the surfaces are in fairly high and clearcut relief, and almost invariably the spaces between them are filled with a scroll pattern in regularly incised lines, said to represent clouds or thunder. This thunder pattern is everywhere to be found in Chinese art, and is one of its earliest decorative motives.

We know nothing of the religious practices of the early Chinese, but like most agricultural races they worshipped the forces of nature which gave, or could withhold, the harvest. There is something of the note of Romanesque and early Gothic sculpture in the early Chinese bronzes, although they could never be for an instant confused with the work of other races.

In the bronzes of the Han dynasty most of the relief decoration disappears, and we have engraved or inlaid patterns, with more freely flowing lines. The Han bronzes are dignified in proportion, beautiful in contour, but somehow they do not seem to possess the mystifying attraction of the earlier examples.

It is, however, the marvelous color of the ancient bronzes which first attracts attention. Age, and burial has given them a patina which for sheer color beauty cannot be surpassed. There are many types of patination, almost all of them caused by the action of the chemicals in the soil in which they were buried for centuries. The black patina is much admired by the Chinese.

They say that the black pieces are those which have been in collections for hundreds of years, and that they owe their color to the constant rubbing given them by the bare hands of the servants, who sometimes are set to rubbing pieces for hours at a time. Then there are deep and warm browns, sometimes verging toward olive, and sometimes toward a rusty red. The most gorgeous colors are, however, the brilliant greens and blues.

Under proper conditions the color of the bronzes is combined with the chemicals in the earth, so as to form a true malachite, and a piece of this type is eagerly sought after. One of the finest pieces in the Buckingham collection is a sacrificial dish of oblong form, whose lid and body are of exactly the same shape, so it may be used as two dishes. It is covered with a minute, incised, cloud pattern, and the entire surface varies between a soft emerald green and a blue almost as brilliant as light lapis lazuli. It is the only perfect specimen of the type now known, and dates from perhaps the fifth century B. C.

CHARLES FARENS KELLEY.

FROM THE CHOU DYNASTY



Ceremonial Vessel, Shown in Chicago.

New York Exhibitions

Now on at the Anderson Galleries is the second annual exhibition of the Associated Dealers in American Paintings, with a fine array of paintings, sculpture, water colors, and etchings. Such well-known firms as the Macbeth Gallery, the Kraushaar Galleries, Knoedler & Co., the Milch Galleries, the Ferargilli Galleries (all of New York), and the Casson Galleries of Boston, are the exhibiting members on this occasion. This group of dealers stands for authenticated works of art, and it is banded together to

promote the cause of American art in every way possible. Prominent among the many fine things shown are George Bellows' "Jean in Pink," George Luks' strikingly painted head, "Trapper's Daughter," Robert Henri's brilliant child portrait of "Pegeen," Robert Blum's water color of "Flower Girl," evocative of another day and generation but full of charm and delicate handling, Henry Golden Dearth's handsomely textured "The Red Jacket," Frank Duveneck's finely toned "Head of a Woman," a group of decorative paintings by Arthur B. Davies, Walter Griffin's "Cypress Trees," Carl Melcher's finely toned interior, "John Noble's 'Sardine Fishermen,' Albert P. Ryder's 'Cow in Pasture,' John Twachtman's 'Gloucester Boats,' Charles Demuth's water colors, and Maurice Prendergast's 'Picnic Grove.' The grand total of the items shown runs well over 400 pieces, together with the sculpture and the etchings. A remarkably fine showing of American art that should not be missed.

French Costume Studies
The Arden Gallery is sponsoring an exhibition of water color drawings by Gratianne de Gardianne and Elizabeth W. Moffat, based in France during a course of two year's study of the regional costumes of that country. These drawings, while not exciting from a technical or interpretive point of view, are carefully rendered studies of the provincial costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and the exhibition has been enriched by accessories of the period assembled by members of the Needle and Bobbin Club. The vast scope of costume and color in the various French provinces presents a staggering amount of data for the

Exhibition of Water Colors by EDMUND S. CAMPBELL
Paintings by HELEN ALDEN WOODWORTH
February 20th to March 3rd
GRACE HORNE'S GALLERIES
444 South St. at Dartmouth, Boston
Galleries open from ten to six except Sunday

NEW YORK CITY
Exhibition of Five Hundred Drawings
by
SARGENT
Until March third
GRAND CENTRAL ART GALLERIES
Fifteen Vanderbilt Avenue Grand Central Terminal

"LANESVILLE RAPIDS"



Courtesy of Doll & Richards Gallery, Boston
From a Painting by Harry Leith-Ross.

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New York Exhibitions

Now on at the Anderson Galleries is the second annual exhibition of the Associated Dealers in American Paintings, with a fine array of paintings, sculpture, water colors, and etchings. Such well-known firms as the Macbeth Gallery, the Kraushaar Galleries, Knoedler & Co., the Milch Galleries, the Ferargilli Galleries (all of New York), and the Casson Galleries of Boston, are the exhibiting members on this occasion. This group of dealers stands for authenticated works of art, and it is banded together to

promote the cause of American art in every way possible. Prominent among the many fine things shown are George Bellows' "Jean in Pink," George Luks' strikingly painted head, "Trapper's Daughter," Robert Henri's brilliant child portrait of "Pegeen," Robert Blum's water color of "Flower Girl," evocative of another day and generation but full of charm and delicate handling, Henry Golden Dearth's handsomely textured "The Red Jacket," Frank Duveneck's finely toned "Head of a Woman," a group of decorative paintings by Arthur B. Davies, Walter Griffin's "Cypress Trees," Carl Melcher's finely toned interior, "John Noble's 'Sardine Fishermen,' Albert P. Ryder's 'Cow in Pasture,' John Twachtman's 'Gloucester Boats,' Charles Demuth's water colors, and Maurice Prendergast's 'Picnic Grove.' The grand total of the items shown runs well over 400 pieces, together with the sculpture and the etchings. A remarkably fine showing of American art that should not be missed.

French Costume Studies
The Arden Gallery is sponsoring an exhibition of water color drawings by Gratianne de Gardianne and Elizabeth W. Moffat, based in France during a course of two year's study of the regional costumes of that country. These drawings, while not exciting from a technical or interpretive point of view, are carefully rendered studies of the provincial costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and the exhibition has been enriched by accessories of the period assembled by members of the Needle and Bobbin Club. The vast scope of costume and color in the various French provinces presents a staggering amount of data for the

Exhibition of Water Colors by EDMUND S. CAMPBELL
Paintings by HELEN ALDEN WOODWORTH
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NEW YORK CITY
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by
SARGENT
Until March third
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Everybody's Gallery

Where Byrd Is Going

UNIQUE in subject is the art of Frank Wilbert Stokes. In a day when painters of landscape say it is becoming difficult to find locations that have not become hackneyed as material, Mr. Stokes has made his own a vast and practically untouched field, the arctic and antarctic. In his studio at 3 Washington Square, New York, Mr. Stokes showed me part of his collection of 500 paintings, souvenirs of his trips to the polar regions with the Peary, Amundsen and other expeditions. Mr. Stokes drew his canvases from corners and storage closets, talking the while with a genial wit and a descriptive vividness that made one wish that the privilege might have been shared by a thousand listeners.

R. F.

The Antarctic Vailhalla

Mr. Stokes talks with the eagerness of the born artist, to whom painting means expression of his response to the beauty of nature. An idealist, his canvases visualize the unseen, a love for the universe. "In the polar spaces man becomes conscious of the relation of the spheres," said Mr. Stokes, as he turned toward a canvas on the wall. Behind the shoulder of a seemingly illimitable mountain of rock was a great scarlet fan-shaped manifestation of the aurora borealis. "The aurora plays between the poles of the earth and other worlds. Through millions of miles of space the vaporous fire fold and unfold, curve in upon each other and form titanic harmonies of design and tone. Often I thought of Wagner while I was in the arctic. Everywhere the scale is imaginative in its vastness. There is the vailhalla of the gods, to be seen by the eyes of men."

Chicago Society of Etchers

Sales in the exhibition of etchings, now at the Art Institute, under the auspices of the Chicago Society of Etchers, in the 10 days reached the high figure of \$4000. This is in excess of last year's sales and if the pace is continued will break all records since the exhibitions were first inaugurated 18 years ago. Growing popularity of the etching is shown in the manner in which people are drawn to Chicago from distant points to see and study the work of the world's best etchers. Mrs. Elizabeth O'Neill Verner came from Charleston, S. C., to see the exhibition. She is an etcher and has in the exhibition a fine print of an old thoroughfare in Torrey, San Diego. Third prize, \$100, went to David A. Tausky of Pasadena. Honorable mentions were given to Franz A. Blachoff and Clara G. Force, Pasadena, and Eleanor Colburn, Laguna.

A traveling exhibition of Danish arts and crafts is at the Cleveland Museum of Art during February. Also at that museum is the memorial exhibition of the Charles W. Harkness collection and the Ohio Print Makers' exhibit.

Eastern Arts Association
Plans are being completed for the nineteenth annual convention of the Eastern Arts Association in Hartford, Conn., April 18-21. The headquarters will be at the Hotel Bond. The chief item in the exhibition which will fill the state armory will be the Amer-

ican exhibit that is to be sent to the Sixth International Art Congress at Prague this summer. Members of the Eastern Arts Association are to go in a group with the following leaders: Dr. Henry Turner Bailey, director of the Cleveland School of Art; Prof. Arthur B. Clark, professor of education in graphic art at Lehigh University; Otto F. Ege, master of teacher training at the Cleveland School of Art; Vesper L. George, director of the Vesper L. George School of Design in Boston. The group is being formed by E. F. E. Mathewson, secretary-treasurer of the Eastern Arts Association, Dickinson High School, Jersey City, N. J.

E. C. S.

Chicago Exhibition by Florence White Williams

CHICAGO—Painting for the delight of children does not necessarily mean painting childhood, Miss Florence White Williams explained in a talk during her exhibition of paintings at the Chicago Galleries Association here. Big simple values in design, fresh color and adventure—some subjects are some of the elements she has used to win the interest of small boys and girls in her work. Above all, she said, she seeks to convey to others her own joy in the beauty she sees. And because she feels that children express joy in their movements, she delights in using their small figures in her compositions.

Characteristic of her decorative work is a large oil painting called "The Chinese Fish Net." A junk with great vermilion sail, bulging with wind, holds the center of the scene. Small, black-pigtailed Chinese children, their backs to the observer, gaze at the ship.

The artist realizes that romance hovers over distant lands in the imagination of small folk. Her delights in using unfamiliar themes in a simple decorative way. She looks forward to a first-hand acquaintance with strange countries, but, in the meantime—"I just clip, clip, clip," she said, "I have a big business file full of clippings. It requires a great amount of data, for shoes must be correct as well as heads." Library volumes, travel magazines, the photographs that record something strange and new is treasure in the hands of this friend of childhood.

Miss Williams has illustrated extensively for children's magazines and her work has appeared in The Christian Science Monitor. She does not confine herself to juvenile work. Her exhibition shows her delight in interpreting the beauty that lies in quiet New England homes, in gay Maine harbors, and in the smoky but tipped skyscrapers seen from Chicago's lake front.

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A Round of Paris Galleries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris
FOR the fifth time the French Society of Water Colors is holding its annual exhibition. In the Georges Petit Galleries the members are showing their work of today and yesterday. Here are to be seen the fine reds of Lame and Harpignie's vibrant use of water colors for landscape as if they were oils. Here, too, are delicate impressions of Paris set down by Jacquemart in his soft, persuasive fashion.

It would appear that the younger men are placing more emphasis than their elders did on the sketch. Take the crayon drawings of remarkable depth by Louis Montagne. Rapid color strokes are introduced in a free manner to give the drawing richness, in much the same way Henri Rousseau touched up with brilliant bits of color his well-executed Arab scenes.

Among the most interesting canvases of the International Society of Painters at the Bernheim Jeune Galleries are the water colors of Louis Montagne and of V. Constantin. Constantin inclines toward mediums like tempera and gouache. The most striking of his paintings showed a bare-legged boy seated on a wall with the green sea beyond lapping against a white cliff. There was sunshine, coolness, charm. In this exhibition Philippe Mallavine hung some remarkable sketches of Russian peasant types wherein the black and white was supported by sharp pastel interjections of reds.

In the same galleries are sketches in tempera and oils by an Austrian, Roland Strasser. In 1919 Mr. Strasser set out with his sketching and painting kit for Mongolia, Tibet, China and other countries in Asia. He has given him subjects. He returned in 1925 with a full portfolio. His sketches of natives are the most remarkable. His strokes fall in a succession of broad, squarish flakes of tone. With the crayon the effect is pronounced and clever. With tempera the added color lends a richness to the whole. He has a curious way, too, of banking shadows about a figure and leaving all further background untouched by pencil or brush. But whatever his individual viewpoint and method, he has energy and vigorous technique.

Of the three important retrospective exhibits of the moment (Monet at the Durand-Ruel galleries, Delacroix at the gallery of Paul Rosenberg, and Courbet at Bernheim Jeune), that of Monet was perhaps the most noteworthy. Whether the picture was "Salts at Argenteuil, 1875," for instance, or "Nymphs, 1906" (water lilies), it was the same.

Monet always seeking light and liking it best when there was water to give it back. His color was natural and vibrant whether from a painting of 1871 as the "View in Holland" or one of 1908 called simply "Venice." The first shows with light on reds and the latter with light on blues.

Monet's pictures are windows from which one looks into gardens, or over toward woods, or down a lane, or across at a harbor with the boats moving over lighted waters. While he handled reds and blues admirably, one thinks of him perhaps most of all for his greens.

State Art Exhibit, Santa Cruz, Calif.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SANTA CRUZ, Calif.—In the state art exhibition, recently opened here under the sponsorship of the Santa Cruz Art League, a hundred painters were represented.

The jury of selection and award was composed of W. H. Clapp, painter and director of the Oakland (Calif.) Municipal Art Gallery; H. L. Dungan, art critic for the Oakland Tribune, and Harry Noyes Pratt, poet and art critic of Berkeley, Calif. They chose 153 paintings from about 400 submitted. Three classes are represented, oil, water color, and pastel, with one \$100 prize, and one \$50 prize in each class.

The awards were as follows:

Oils: first award to Margaret Bruton of Monterey for "Monterey Landscape"; second award to Rinaldo Cuneo of San Francisco for "Winter on the Desert"; Pastels: first award to Valere de Mart of San Francisco for "The Palping Flamingo"; second award to Mattie Sandona of San Francisco for "Hill"; Water colors: first award to Stanley Wood of Carmel for "The Back Water"; second award to Edouard A. Vynkel of Los Angeles for "Indian Leaves."

Much of the success of the exhibit is due to Harry Noyes Pratt, who succeeded in harmonizing the modern and conservative in art. The large windows of the Bay View Auditorium are darkened, and the whole wall space covered with brown burlap. The room is splendidly lighted artificially. Here are lounging chairs and tables decorated with garden flowers, iris, stock, japonica and daffodils.

In this room is also the loan exhibition, valuable as being the best of their period, gathered from the homes of Santa Cruz people. Among these is a collection of six works by William Keith, and a portrait of Keith in crayon done by Blomir Irwin, also an artist of note of the same period. These are loaned by Mrs. A. L. Bartlett of Isabel Grove (Santa Cruz).

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In Lighter Vein

Speakers or national reputation, such as the late President Harding, the late R. M. La Follette, Gov. Henry Allen, the late William Jennings Bryan, and musicians of high ability are listed on the seven-day Chautauqua, Mr. Probasco told the group gathered at the Hotel Crookston. — From the *Republican* (Findlay, O.).

Passing Show

Lady: "And why are you cutting down all these trees?"

Fed-up Woodman: "Well, yer see, mum, the owner bought 'em on the installment system years ago, an' now 'e can't keep up 'is payments,

Grammatica Africana
From Georgia comes this contribution to the science of Afro-American grammar:
The Gardener: "Mis Pukina, kinu y'all lemme git off fo' de af-tahnoon now!"
Mrs. Perkins: "Well, Zeke."

The Gardener: "Yass'm, Leastways, I done swope off de po'ch an' roke up de leaves."—*Emporia Gazette.*

He Began Entertaining Early
Mr. and Mrs. Verle Koek of Brighton are the guests of a son

Not Lost
Sympathetic Old Lady: "What's the matter, young man? Are you lost?"
Small Boy (tearfully): "No, but I've found a street that I

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Co-operation in Mexico

AMBASSADOR MORROW'S quiet co-operation with Mexico in the settlement of the agrarian problem goes to the very root of Mexico's two great national troubles—revolution and peonage. Behind the many revolutions of Mexico has been the struggle of the landless peon to liberate himself from the bondage of his feudal lord. True, few revolutions have been led by the peons, but the "politicos" could never have recruited men for their armies had the peons been a happy and contented peasantry living on their own land and raising their own crops. But with 90 per cent of the area of Mexico in the hands of 15 per cent of the people, and with the Indian peon tied to the hacienda by the constantly increasing burden of his own indebtedness to the feudal lord, there were always a majority of the population of Mexico ready for an overthrow of government.

Every revolution meant probable damage to American property, risk to Americans themselves, the decrease of Mexican purchasing power for American goods, and fresh hazard to American loans. And while it might be an exaggeration to say that revolution was just as disadvantageous to the United States as to Mexico, certainly it is correct to say that it has been distinctly in the interest of the United States to help discourage revolution. This, however, is not what every administration in the State Department has been able to see. The freeing of the peon meant losses to the big estates, and Americans have been, and are, the most extensive owners of land in Mexico. Charles E. Hughes, however, caught the importance of agrarian reform, when as Secretary of State he recognized the Obregon Government and consented in theory to the new law which sliced away the big landed estates and established for each Indian village a communal tract of 4,000 acres.

The theoretical plan agreed to by Mr. Hughes, however, did not work out so well in practice. Doubtless there was fault on both sides. The local agrarian committees expropriated land in almost any quantity and without the agreed payment in bonds or in cash. After the land had been seized, it lay idle, for the most part, there being no tools or seeds or capital in the hands of the Indians to work it. As a protest against these seizures, the State Department launched a campaign of bitter and unfriendly note writing, which nearly culminated in severing diplomatic relations. During this period there was no personal contact between American officials in Mexico City and the Mexican Government. Ambassador Sheffield stated quite frankly that he had no personal or social relations with the Mexican people, and it was not until he had been at his post for two years that he had luncheon with a cabinet member. The chief callers at the American Embassy were the "outs," members of revolutionary factions who were trying to overthrow the Government, so that, whether rightly or wrongly, the impression prevailed in Mexico City that the American Embassy was in league with the enemies of the Calles Government.

Contrast this with the frank, friendly diplomacy of Ambassador Morrow—now known in Mexico City as "ham and eggs" diplomacy, after the famous early morning breakfast at President Calles' dairy farm a day or two after Mr. Morrow's arrival. Mr. Morrow followed this incident by a trip through northern Mexico with President Calles and Will Rogers, during which he not only became acquainted with the Chief Executive, but with the geography, resources and people of the country to which he was attached. It was Mr. Morrow's initiative that led to Colonel Lindbergh's visit to Mexico, and now, together with President Calles, he has settled that vexing problem of agrarian reform.

When boiled down to Morrisque simplicity, the problem was not a difficult one. President Calles has agreed not to expropriate any more land unless it can be paid for and unless it can be used. Meanwhile, Ambassador Morrow, fully realizing the importance to the United States of establishing a stable landed peasantry, has promised to help find the money for seeds and tools with which to cultivate the land already allotted to the Indian village communes, and with which to buy more land when it can be similarly utilized.

The plan is not perfected. Doubtless there will be a few remote agrarian committees that will continue to defy the Federal Government by seizing property. But the most difficult and irritating controversy between the United States and Mexico has been settled as far as fundamentals go, and simultaneous with a financial return to American property holders on their expropriated property, Mexico takes an important step toward the end of revolution.

A Pioneer in Bird Photography

RICHARD KEARTON, pioneer in bird photography, beloved throughout the world of feathered creatures and their friends, was a naturalist and artist of surpassing patience, thoroughness and ingenuity. With his brother Cherry, by means of the camera, he introduced a great reform among ornithologists and sportsmen: that of picturing birds and other denizens of field and forest alive, happy amid their nat-

ural surroundings, instead of slaughtering them for exhibition purposes.

The "hide" which enabled the photographer to work unnoticed within a few feet of his subject is said to have been perfected, if it was not originally devised, by this gentle Englishman, who preferred not to slay but rather to portray. As has been said, there is no doubt but that Kearn's "desire to depict birds alive has done more than anything else to combat the wish to possess the birds dead." Egg robbing, a common practice of the past, has been largely supplanted by the hope of unmoistened photographing the mother bird and fledglings in the nest. In his work, Kearn used papier-mâché cows, sheep, imitation tree stumps and many other properties to reassure the timid wild creatures and to induce them to come within range of his busy camera, and today these devices are employed in many other lands for making these faunal records of "fin, fur and feather."

It is related that Kearn was always modest about his achievements, willingly helping others, and, like a true sportsman, never chagrined, but rather always pleased, if companions had better opportunities of study or produced pictures superior to those he was able to obtain. Both he and his brother freely shared with the public all the secrets of their intimate photography of bird life in their wonderfully illustrated books and in their lectures to children.

Secretary Hoover on Prohibition

SECRETARY HOOVER'S response to the inquiries addressed him by Senator Borah relative to his attitude on the question of prohibition enforcement will simply stand as a personal corroboration of the conviction already held by well-informed people that the Secretary's attitude was one of loyalty to the prohibition law in letter and in spirit.

At no time during his incumbency of the position of Secretary of Commerce has Mr. Hoover failed to embrace every opportunity presented him to applaud the economic results of prohibition. It is natural that one of his affiliations and interests should regard this great American experiment in the light of its economic results rather than as a moral or social panacea. In more than one official statement he has enumerated the existence of prohibition as one of the principal causes of American prosperity today. In his response to Senator Borah he describes that policy as "a great social and economic experiment, noble in motive, and far-reaching in proportions." In a statement made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on March 11, 1925, Secretary Hoover thus set forth in no uncertain terms the extent to which this "noble motive" had been realized:

There can be no doubt of the economic benefits of prohibition. Viewing the temperance question only from this angle, prohibition has proved its case. I think increased temperance over the land is responsible for a good share of the enormously increased efficiency in production, which statistics gathered by the Department of Commerce show to have followed passage of the dry law.

He then emphasized the conviction, which appears again in his statement of Thursday last, that it was to the economic and financial value of prohibition that consideration should primarily be given, and he made the further statement that "there is no question in my opinion that prohibition is making Americans more productive."

In his response to Senator Borah the Secretary shows himself as ever a man of few words. He has not gone exhaustively into the debate on prohibition, but has contented himself with saying that he does not favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, and that he stands for the efficient, vigorous and sincere enforcement of the laws enacted thereunder. It does not seem that a more definite and illuminating declaration of a position on this vital issue could be asked.

Governments and Experts

AMATEURS in politics should give way to trained technicians; governments should receive greater assistance from experts. The demand is not a new one, but it comes now from a quarter which merits a careful hearing. Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, is a publicist who is both sensible and broad-visioned. The most recent of his challenges—that a third house of Congress should be a "House of Technologists"—may not meet with instant favor, but it shows the orientation of intelligent thinkers. Nor does the plea lose any of its potency by reason of the fact that it has been made many times before.

The problem of experts in government is well-nigh as old as government itself. In Athens public functions were intrusted to unskilled men who in some cases were selected by lot. In Rome experts were employed, and they helped to strengthen and prolong the Empire. The great states of Europe at the close of the Middle Ages were all monarchies and they made use of the services of more or less permanent experts. This was one of the reasons why monarchy perished. It was efficient. Democracies, on the other hand, have shown a marked, even though a natural, antipathy for experts and specialists. Competence has been considered as descending like the gentle dew. A man must serve his time to any trade save governance; governors are ready-made. One may not unfairly paraphrase thus the biting comment on critics in Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers."

During the past century European governments have been much more inclined than has the American political system to invite the assistance of permanent specialists. Recently, however, great strides have been made in the United States. The Parliamentary Counsel to the British Treasury has for years been an expert legislative draftsman and codifier of laws. Only in the twentieth century have American state legislatures and Congress accepted the theory that popular election did not endow the person elected with knowledge of the technique of bill drafting. European municipal government has long used experts who made a special study of municipal administration. Only in recent years have American cities insisted upon comparable permanence and expert opinion.

The use of technicians in administration has been forced upon the governments by the com-

plexity of the problems to be dealt with. Workmen's compensation, for example, cannot be administered by the amateur. As governments have invaded the economic field, as they have taken over some services themselves, and as they have ventured more and more stringent regulation of the services left in private hands, the need for the expert has been increasingly apparent. Legislative assemblies have been more prone to accept advice from the specialists. The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and the Finance Committee of the Senate, for example, bear continuous and generous testimony to the fact that no new income tax measure could possibly be drafted without assistance from Mr. McCoy, the Actuary of the Treasury Department. Serving any party with equal loyalty—and perhaps with equal disdain—he enables Congress to thread its way through the intricate maze of tax legislation.

Mr. Frank's proposal is that experts be elected to the Legislature. His idea is that of occupational and professional representation. Since the war Europe has shown many evidences of this tendency. The National Economic Council in Germany is a third house of the legislature which advises the Government and the Reichstag on technical questions. A similar body has been set up in France to advise the executive, rather than the legislature. The United States occasionally resorts to expert advice, as when President Harding called an unemployment conference and appointed a coal commission. The tendency, however, is one that will broaden in scope. Mr. Frank's vision of a real technological congress in Washington may not be realized for some time; but his speech shows clearly the direction in which the political wind is blowing, and there are, in Europe and elsewhere, a good many straws which show that the breezes are frequent and effective.

Volume X Completed

PUBLICATION in the near future of Volume X of the mammoth Oxford English Dictionary marks the completion of the world's greatest undertaking in lexicography. Begun seventy years ago, its editors for a third of a century under the leadership of Dr. James Murray, and since 1915 of Dr. Onion, assisted by thousands of helpers, have literally searched the whole universe of English literature, not only to find rare words but in order to furnish a complete history of all the words in the English language, and illustrations of their uses in literature at different periods. This extensive history of words distinguishes the Oxford Dictionary from all others, and constitutes one of its chief values to scholars.

The ten volumes deal with 411,047 words, using 1,780,520 quotations in illustration of their use in literature at different periods. Yet, anomalous as it may seem, many words now in common use do not appear or, if they appear at all, they are defined in a manner now regarded as quite obsolete. For example "radium" is not in the dictionary; neither are "Fascism," "Bolshevism," or "censor." Aeroplane is defined as a "plane placed in the air for aerostatical experiments," manifestly a definition in use before the invention of the modern airplane. The omission of words, thousands in number, which have come into common use since the preparation of the volume in which they would appear will necessitate the early preparation of a supplement, if their work is to be complete. No better proof could be had of the rapid growth of the English language than the long list of words which have been added to it in the years during which the Oxford Dictionary has been building.

Volume X, which contains many unusual words ends with "Zyxt," awkward enough from the standpoint of phonic difficulties to please the most curious. We are told in this marvelous book that Zyxt is an obsolete form, meaning "thou sayest," found in the "Ayenbite of Inwyt," or "Remorse of Conscience," a work in dialect written in Canterbury in the fourteenth century. Among the philological curiosities found in Volume X, "whutter," "wife," "wush," "yoop," and "zood," are rare enough to furnish new fields of adventure to the maker of cross-word puzzles.

The extent of the research work which has been carried on in the preparation of this "Father of Dictionaries" is almost incredible. To determine the origin, history, and meaning of "all words now in use or known to have been in use" during the last 800 years was a task nothing short of appalling. An illustration of the scope of this research work is had in the amount of space given the word "point." In the ordinary one-volume dictionary it occupies one-half column or less; in the Oxford it is given more than twenty-one columns.

The requirements for the admission of words were those established by the Philological Society, which began the preparation of the dictionary in 1857. Scholars upon whose shelves have rested the slowly assembling tomes of the Oxford Dictionary during the last fifty years will welcome Volume X, the last in the original plan for this most distinguished member in the family of English lexicons.

Editorial Notes

At a recent meeting of the Propeller Club in New York it was stated that an adequate program for the American Merchant Marine would require \$1,000,000,000 before 1940 and that British, German and Italian shipping companies were finding no difficulty in selling securities in the United States. Inferring that American shipping bonds should be as easily floated?

An American college president sees in the growing popularity of the black derby hat for men the beginning of a return to Victorian formalities. Perhaps this will enable father to utilize his gibus again. Of course, you know what a gibus is.

High taxes are credited with having reduced Great Britain's distilled liquors two-thirds. High taxes have something to recommend them then after all.

Speaking of the importance of Ford parts, how about the Ford part in aviation?

The Press Examines Itself

THE printed word is a combustible commodity—an instrument for peace, a utility of war. Five hundred years ago Gutenberg set up his movable type at Mainz, and for five centuries the world has witnessed almost incredible progress in the enlightenment of mankind. A single poem has revolutionized an industry. A single book has changed the lives of men and the destinies of nations. Wars have been waged and won as much by stirring phrases, kindling the emotions of people, as by material armaments, endangering their security.

During these five centuries the printed word, or more particularly the daily and periodic press, has been scrutinizing the world and reflecting its varying moods. It has, by its very nature, been engaged principally in everybody else's business. Now a time for introspection has come—a time when all the world is to have the opportunity to scrutinize and to reflect upon the press itself. The International Press Exhibition, Pressa, as it will be called in the headlines, to be held in Cologne, Germany, from May to October, 1928, will offer that opportunity. It will be an occasion appropriately marking the quinquennial of intellectual advancement by means of the printed word. Moreover, by virtue of its graphic panorama of the methods and motives of the press of all nations, it cannot but give to the future historic motives and better methods.

To appraise the contributions of the printed word to the industrial and social life of the world, in the perspective of several hundred years and through the impartiality of an international exhibition, is a service which has not heretofore been rendered. And to examine with the comprehensiveness which the Cologne exhibit is certain to achieve, the evolution of the economic, educational, and mechanical progress which has brought the press to its present state of efficiency, should prove a service of inestimable value to the practitioners of journalism and its allied professions. Here are two objectives which command the co-operation of all countries. Their attainment will serve all countries.

While more than fifty countries are to be represented at Cologne, America has especially significant reasons for lending its support to the exhibition—reasons which affect not only the position of the American newspaper press as a profession, but the interests of the United States as a nation. The development of modern newspaper technique unfolds a story of accomplishment almost as breath-taking as Lindbergh's daring leaps from burning mail planes in the days before the world knew him for greater deeds—accomplishments which, indeed, made possible the nearly instantaneous, detailed account—through thousands of newspapers thousands of miles apart—of his solitary flight from Mitchell Field to Le Bourget.

Tom-toms once beat the messages of aboriginal tribes, and primitive drew pictures in sand and hammered them in rock. Today a vast network of cable and wireless services compass the globe, and news travels only a little less swiftly than light. Pictures are transmitted by telephone and radio, are reproduced in color, and forty-page daily newspapers are circulated to millions of readers. In short, 500 years have seen world communication supplant enforced isolation, the earth's five continents being little more than so many city precincts under the surveillance of a "City Editor."

The economic growth of the newspaper and magazine press has been no less phenomenal. Advertising has become a highly developed science, and an integral part of the press—indeed, it is not an interesting and servile parasite on the news. Publishing is big business in the most constructive sense of that phrase. It is discharging a public trust, yet its methods are not infrequently those of mass production. Some newspapers are owned and conducted in chains, and one syndicated editorial column serves a score and more of editorial pages.

Famous printing houses of lofty and mature traditions have been merged and remerged. Many of these developments have been born during the last quarter of a century, and they have found, perhaps, their widest expression in the American press. It is for this reason that the International Press Exhibition offers to America an obligation to contribute to it a cross-section of the Nation's best journalistic achievements. Its return value will be received in the innovations which the exhibition will offer, and the inspiration it will give.

The concerns of journalism, even viewing journalism in its broadest scope, do not constitute the greatest value which this undertaking at Cologne holds for America. There are considerations more fundamental and perhaps

more persuasive than the good of a great profession which should impel the fullest participation of the American press and the fullest assistance of the American Government. These considerations concern the interests of the Nation which American journalism seeks to serve. They are premised upon the changed conditions which confront the world of 1928. Cologne was once 3000 miles from New York Harbor. Today it is just across the Atlantic!

To appreciate the full effect of this annihilation of time and space, and to realize the deeper significance which the International Press Exhibition holds for America, it is necessary to note the onward march of natural science and the transformation it has left in its wake. A few of the mountain peaks of scientific progress will serve to indicate whether this march has been taking us. Gutenberg's invention of movable type laid the basis for today's most powerful agency for public enlightenment—the printed word. Highly organized industrial society is conditioned upon the fact of a widely circulated public press—a press which brings consumer and producer into common contact.

The line of achievement from the spinning-jenny of Hargreaves and Arkwright which precipitated the industrial revolution, to the steamboat of Fulton which ultimately bridged the oceans, to the telegraph, wireless and radio of more recent perfection, has been one which has linked all nations into increasingly intimate contact. "Foreign affairs" have almost become a thing of the past. The comfort and speed of modern travel and the celerity of modern communication have made nations, though separated by oceans, as neighbors, and affairs which once might have been alien to many nations are now a common concern to all.

It has been dramatic progress, and in this drama the United States has been cast in a leading rôle. American manufacturing technique has been developed to a state of mass perfection perhaps paralleled by no other country. American loans to European nations reached nearly \$2,000,000,000 last year, and have tended to bind the two worlds in strong economic ties. American foreign trade, particularly since the World War, has penetrated to the remotest parts of the globe. The American daily and periodic press, in its collection and distribution of news, and in its technical and artistic appearance, has made achievements unique in journalistic history. The cumulative effect of these far-reaching changes has been to make the nations of the world almost as interdependent as the peoples within the nations. No nation is today wholly self-sufficient. American industry, American finance, American prestige, are all contingent in no small measure upon the respect and good will which the United States may merit from other nations.

These considerations give to the International Press Exhibition a significance far beyond its technical value to journalism. The spread of the printed word has been an omnipresent force in effecting this growing interdependence of nations. It has made intelligible to all countries the wants and resources, the hopes and ambitions of each. If this interdependence—if, concretely, America's growing contact, economically and politically, with its neighbor nations far and near—is to continue to be productive of reciprocal good, then the press of the world must be a mirror of mutual understanding. It must not serve hostility; it must serve friendship.

The International Press Exhibition is to provide a channel through which this great end can be approached. It offers to America as a nation an opportunity to strengthen its position as a co-operative and peace-loving member of the world community. It offers to the press of America an opportunity to enhance its co-operation and to augment the peace-pursuits of the Nation.

For years ago the purposes of the press of the most powerful countries were aligned against each other. The printed word had become a weapon of conflict. Today the press of the world is enlisting its dynamic agencies in the cause of unity. The printed word has become an instrument for peace. Nations which once were at enmity on the battlefield are uniting their efforts to disarm hatred with understanding and to banish warfare from the earth. Cologne will fittingly symbolize this noble endeavor. The International Press Exhibition will serve the ends of more skillful and more sympathetic journalism, and in its turn skillful and sympathetic journalism will serve the ends of peace and progress.

Notes From Rio de Janeiro

THE natives of Rio de Janeiro, or "Caricões" as they call themselves, have an old saying that whoever once drinks the local water, which he knows is of excellent quality, will surely sooner or later return and revisit the city. Perhaps this is the reason why Mr. Lloyd George, who visited Rio some thirty-one years ago, again undertook the long journey to the South Atlantic in order to spend five days in Brazil's beautiful capital city.

He must have found in the large, up-to-date harbor, the wide avenues and modern buildings, a very different Rio from that of which memories were formed more than three decades ago. Only nature's unique setting, the blue water of Guanabara Bay and its ring of giant hills, remains an unchanging landmark. And even in this connection some modifications have been wrought, for the old Morro do Castelo, the hill which faced the entrance to the bay and which formed the center of early colonization, has recently been razed in order to provide room for the city's expansion.

Another distinguished visitor to Rio is Lord Bledisloe, Undersecretary of the British Ministry of Agriculture, who first came to Brazil, and then went on to the Argentine, on a semiofficial visit to establish personal contact with agricultural circles in these two countries. Undoubtedly such personal contact is worth more than volumes of written reports.

A sporting event of unusual interest was recently held here when the French tennis players, Borotra, Brugnon and Boussus, representing the Racing Club de France, played a series of matches on the courts of the Fluminense Club. The Brazilians naturally found it difficult to put up a team to match these champions of the racquet, but in one of the singles Pernambuco, a Rio player, scored a victory off Boussus. In the doubles Borotra and Brugnon carried all before them, but a very interesting game was played between mixed couples with a Frenchman and a Brazilian together on each side.

An enterprising confectioner recently introduced in Rio an up-to-date American soda-fountain which gained immediate popularity. He also provided waffles, a delicacy hitherto unknown in these latitudes, serving them with genuine maple syrup. Tourists who visit this establishment should ask for a "waffle con mapei," and they will find that although they sound different they taste quite as good as they do up North.

A regular seaplane service has now been established between Rio de Janeiro and the southern State of Rio Grande do Sul, which has a large German population and is one of the most prosperous in the Union. It is now no uncommon sight to see a large all-metal Junker machine glide in past the Sugar Loaf and alight gracefully on the bay, completing in twelve hours a journey that takes three or four days by steamer. There is no doubt that in Brazil rapid means of communication will play an important rôle in assisting the development of the country; and these aerial routes for mail and passengers bid fair to be a great success.

Notes From Moscow

A PUBLIC gasoline filling station is no novelty in the United States or in England; but the inauguration of one on the Arbat Square here was a sufficiently unusual sight to attract a large throng of curious onlookers. The new station was also the subject of what might be described as a feature article in one of the papers. The previous absence of such gasoline stations is probably accounted for by the fact that the number of automobiles in Moscow is comparatively small, not exceeding a few thousand. Moreover, most of these are in the possession of state institutions and are concentrated in large garages.

Encyclopedias are a popular form of literary production in Russia at the present time. The "Great Soviet Encyclopedia," which is only in its first stages of preparation, seems likely to become one of the most voluminous works of the kind in existence. Eight volumes have been issued; and the work has only reached the third letter of the Russian alphabet. There are also a number of encyclopedias on more restricted subjects, such as general science and finance; and a new five-volume encyclopedia, with articles describing the historical, ethnographical, industrial, cultural and other characteristics of various regions of the Soviet Union is projected for the near future.

Leon Trotsky is more fortunate than many political prisoners in the place of exile to which he has been assigned after his career as leader of the Communist Party opposition during the last four years. Verni, the town in Turkistan to which he has been sent, has a population of some 20,000 or 25,000 and boasts of excellent fruits and a good climate, except in the summer months, when it is apt to be quite hot. It is inaccessible by rail, and three-quarters of the journey from Tashkent, the chief city of Turkistan, to Verni, must be made by horse or carriage. Before Trotsky's destination was finally settled upon there were persistent rumors that he would be sent to Astrakhan, the hot, sticky and decidedly unpleasant fish center at the mouth of the Volga.

The public organizations in Moscow which are interested in combating the drink evil have turned their attention to the tearoom as a means of ousting the beer saloon. Recently a special "Soviet tearoom" was opened in the Taganka, an outlying district. It was provided with white tablecloths and with newspapers and other literature.

Detailed results of the All-Union census, taken in the winter of 1926-1927 are now beginning to appear. The complete findings of this census will be published in fifty-three volumes; but the central statistical department is also issuing a series of brief handbooks, summing up the results of the census in more convenient form. One such handbook deals with the question of literacy and shows that in the European part of the Soviet Union, excluding children under eight years of age, 78.1 per cent of the men and 42 per cent of the women are literate. In the Leningrad and Moscow regions the male population has almost reached the goal of general literacy, the figures being respectively 96.2 and 94.9 per cent.